THE

Bombay Gazette.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is published daily, except Mondays

Special features in Sunday Edition

...—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

...G.

...4 DAYS

...MOUTH

... ... 19 DAYS.

...to LONDON by

... ... 20 DAYS

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA†	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8001	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*25th "	ARCADIA	7863	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transmip to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	324 or 495	231	or 742-8	
To LONDON	337 or 522	240-8	or 795	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Calcutta	A & C 7630*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall	A 5337	31st Mar.	...
City of Manchester	A & C 5851	.....	25th Mar.
City of Paris	A & C 9737*	13th April	11th Apr.
City of Karachi	A & C 5566	.....	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore	A & C 6575	...	29th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475	27th May	25th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the payment of 10 per cent. addition to overstaying the return leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin. FREE OF HARBOR.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. H. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish

FOR

all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprie- ..... $ 15,000,000
...Reserve Fund.....$ 17,630,000
...Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

...OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD ...FICE IN HONGKONG.

...y Committee in London.

...ES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkow
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Iloilo	Pukot
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala	Singapore
Cebu	Lumpur	Sourabaya
Colombo	Madras	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Delhi	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtau
Hamburg	Medan	(North China)
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Incorporated in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Voi
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki	
Bombay	Newchwang	
Calcutta	New York	
Changchun	Osaka	
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin	
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)	
Hongkong	San Francisco	
Honolulu	Shanghai	
Kobe	Tiltling	
Lioyaang	Tientin	
London	Tsingtau	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).	
Fengtien (Mukden)		

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS,
OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

*6 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co. SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed:
Rs. 4,40,00,000	Rs. 4,30,00,000;

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FUNDS .....£ 13,300,000.

Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

Last Year's business, Rs. 85,00,000

The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

HULL, ENGLAND

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	...	„ 90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	„ 105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	„ 120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	„ 138
do. 10 diameter	.. ..	„ 155
The "Terlux"	.. ..	„ 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell) Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy,

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

...Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
...Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
...Reserve Fund.....$ 17,630,000
...Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

...OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD ...FICE IN HONGKONG.

...y Committee in London.

...ES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkow
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

...Of later of arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushir and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 6th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	„ 19th „
†Pentakota	3418	„ 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 16th „

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burmas, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.

Ntool Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	M. de Nardo	1st Mar
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	4039	M. de Nardo	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
*China	6017	E. Tarabochia	28th Feb.
Vorwaerts	6990	S. Cliunak.	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	30th May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th June
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Lova	1st Aug.

* Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
„ London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 525
„ London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.

†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. .. „ 529 to 594†
„ London via Trieste and back .. „ 833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Maritime Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st March, 1914, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be ALTERED.

Attention is particularly drawn to the altered departure time from Bombay of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur and of the Punjab Mail.

For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at Stations or apply to Station Masters or the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st February, 1914.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald Leonard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 12 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON, damaged by fire and water.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 11-30 A.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the David Mills, at Carroll Road behind the Elphinstone Rd. Station, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting Indenture Mr. Haji Dada Haji Aboo of Cullery Bazar.—

A. S. 1477 No. 246-47—2 cases each 500 gross R. A. Nutbuttons.

On account and risk of the concerned.—

S. H. C. No. 47067-70—4 packages electric insulators.

S. H. C. No. 47071-2—2 cases gas-chimneys.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Bat 5-6 H. P. twin cylinder motor bicycle, with accessories (including one speedometer.)

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 A.M. (B T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOA-NUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on MONDAY, the 9th March, at 3 P.M. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz. :—Catching fish, cutting grass at different places, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating land, gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra, fishing and planning shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbhadevi, Sion and Gowaria village, etc.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR REVUE SEASON

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"SAY WHEN!"

OUR LATEST TOPICAL REVUE

a mysterious concoction of Frivolity specially prepared for the Excelsior by Bernard Shaw, Lionel Monkton, and Harry Lauder to be administered in big doses. A certain cure for liver trouble.

SAME STAR CAST
BUT EVERYTHING ELSE NEW.

NEW SCENES
NEW MUSIC
NEW SONGS
NEW JOKES
AND MANY OLD ONES

GRAND MARCH PAST
of the BOMBAY IRREGULARS.

Field-Marshal Gerath Prospective Marshalls his farces in revue order.

Drummers, Pipers, Lighthorsemen, Motor Cyclists and Artillerymen.

Scene after the Battle

GATHERING OF THE CLANS

All the nations of the Earth and many others in the Bombay Ragtime Restagrant.

"Have you seen Maud Allan?" "No?" Then come and see George Malfe.

MANY OTHER SCENES

But you mustn't know all the ingredients in the concoction. Come early and avoid the crush.

Bring the Kiddies to see
THE TOY SHOP
MISS FRAMPTON as a Singing Doll
MR. MELBOURNE as a Toy Soldier
MISS REINA the Toy Sailor

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY AND CO. LD.

ALASTOR

can be consulted in the Gardens at 9-30 other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Triple Attraction

AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

TURBINO TRIO

The Renowned Acrobatic Party in their full Splendour

ALSO

MACPHERSON

THE AMAZING MONOWHEEL CYCLIST

FIFTY RUPEES PRIZE

To any one of the audience performing one of the feats.

Our New Star Films
"DECEPTION"
AND
"JUST SHOW FOLK"

PRICES DOUBLE
Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4.

MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

with prizes 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Saadhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION
TOWN HALL
Daily 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S.T.)
From 26th February to 12th March
(INCLUDING SUNDAY)

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by

Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS CO.

PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM St. James's, Wyndham's, Criterion Theatres, London.

OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, MARCH 5th
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th
"DON"

The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th
"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London success.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
The funniest play ever written.

Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony, Re. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
10 per cent. discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

FOR SALE.

HUPMOBILE "32" H. P. CAR FOR SALE. Last year's model. Absolutely perfect order and appearance as new. Every recent refinement. Cost 4,500 with extras. Owner suddenly going Home. Apply Box No. 1071, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Second hand BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A PARSEE CASH CLERK, must be a fast writer and quick at figures.

Apply Box No. 1073, care of this Paper.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE AMBULANCE CAR of the Hospital, will be supplied, whenever available, at request in writing, to patients going to and from the Hospital on payment of a uniform fee of Rs. 5 to be paid in advance, for any distance as far as Parel.

VACANCY for a LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. A really good opening for a smart girl. Apply Box No. 1001, care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every booksellers and railway book stalls. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE.
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

Proprietors and Head Masters :—
THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A., OXON.
MR. BRAIDWOOD, M.A., EDIN.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE RESIDENT HEADMASTER, LORD MONCREIFF.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 FULL PRESSED BALES OF SAWRI COTTON, OILY COTTON, COTTON DROPPINGS, COTTON WASTE, COLOURED WASTE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gooculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co., Ld., at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba, next to Colaba Land and Mills Co. the following salvage of the last fire, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, 1914, and on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1914, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), consisting of about 2,000 full pressed bales of sawri cottn, cotton droppings, oily cotton, cotton waste, coloured waste, American cotton stripping, tailor's cutting, white waste, loose oily cotton, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold in small separate lots to suit buyers.

AUCTION SALE of 2 Lots (each of 100 bales) Fine Machine Ginned, Khandesh Cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1914, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), at Messrs. Ralli Bros., Jatha, at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, the following :—

JM, B E—100 bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton against Messrs. Ralli Bros.' D/order No. 393.

N A, K E 51 bales and N A, B E 49 bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton against Messrs. Ralli Bros., D/order No. 404.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES FINE MACHINE GINNED KHANDESH COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1914, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), at Jamshed Bunder, Ralli Bros., Jatha, the following bales :—

JM BE	100	bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton, against Ralli Bros. D/order No. 392.
NA BE	100	bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton, against Ralli Bros.' D/order No. 600.
NRD BE NA BE KE	29 39 32	100 bales fine machine ginned Khandesh cotton, against Ralli Bros.' D/order No. 604.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD AND Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE PRODUC
4,000 Feet 4,000 Fee
FAMOUS BATTL
OF
NAPOLEON BONAP
Showing the most famous and important battles fought
ago. The longest production of its kind that has yet b
GAUMONT GRA
JAPANESE BUTTERF
THE TRAMP & TH
3 SHOWS of 1¼ H
SATURDAY a
PRIZE SHOW—
F

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

INSURANCE

FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
ACCIDENT LIFE SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
CYCLES MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES

For Prospectuses & Rates Apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
'Phone 2552. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd." at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Ld.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with good furniture.

Public notifications Rs. 1 per inch.
Insurance advertisements are charged at special rates which can be had on application.
The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.
Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and *not* to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m. and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET.—From 1st March, 1914, PINTO MANSION, Byculla, 2nd Floor. Rent Rs. 50 (fifty). Apply within.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

...6,782 tons, Captain G ... in harbour yesterday ...mbo, with mails, a general ... passengers.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr.....La Touche .....
Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 27.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Beanwell .....2707 Williams.....
Blake.....2391 Hill.....
Cleveland.....10390 Feiler.....Volkart Bros
Dumra.....762 Minnett.....M M & C o
Egypt.....4407 Summers.....P & O Co
Hoseineo .....984 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Ismaila.....3391 Paddock.....M M & Co
Jerseymoor.....2408 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Kirkdale.....304 Gibson .....K N & Co
Marienfels .....3509 Stifens .....W & A G & Co
Maloja .....6780 Weston .....P & O Co
Nairung .....2862 McNicoll .....T M & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christeansen .....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Pundit.....8832 Elliott.....T M & Co
Palawan.....2921 Shone .....P & O Co
Purnea .....2126 Piggott .....M M & Co
Poiake .....2396 Hill.....
Peking .....2217 Melchion .....
Sunbeam (yacht) ...227 Callaway...Lord Brassey
Strathleven.... 2345 McPhe.... W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2484 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Salsette .....2391 Evans.....P & O Co
Tottori Maru .....3755 Moses.....N Y Kaisha
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Wirdenfels.....4476 Spillman ...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Den of Kelly	...2875	Tindle	...Hull...	J F & Co
B	Hindoo ...3156	Pearson	...Hull...	14-3	J F & Co
C	Dandolo...3197	Giacopello	...Venice	...S N Co	
D	& E Sunda.....3400	Bishop.....	M M & Co		
F	Khosrou...2410	Hannah	...Jeddah...	T M & Co	
G	Manin ...1679	Stephano	...Calcutta.	5-3	S N Co
H	Firoose...2029	Primrose	...Jeddah	.....3-3...	T M & Co
K	Inaba Maru ...3789	Swinhoe	...Kobe...	1-3.....	N Y Kaisha
N	Yedlo.....2958	Bremner	...New York	...3 3...	W & A G & Co
O	Annan Maru...1870	Take Maru	...O S Kaisha		
O	Abydos 1999	Davies	...Mauritius	...28-2...	B I S N Co
P	Neidenfels 3385	Heckel	...Hamburg.....		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Marikmonnia ..4504	Taps	...Hamburg	...2-3... W & A G & Co
2	Picton.. ...3241	Jones	...A'werp	...28-2..... K N & Co
3	Chinwo 3871	Tarabochia	...Trieste	...28-2... A L S N Co
4	North Pacific...2491	Goodwin.....	Liverpool...	W & A G & Co
5	Alberto Treves..2440	Questa	...Genoa	...3-3... Venice...S N Co
6	Schaesfels 3637	Freedon...	H'burg...	25-3... W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra 2218	Nerdo...	Trieste	...1-3... A L S N Co
9	Cy of Calcutta..4391	Elliott...	Liverpool	...28-2 K N & Co
10	Chinkoa ...3323	Symmers.....	M M & Co	
12	Persia...4150	Bradshaw...	London...	P & O Co
16	Sardar...1239	Weeks ...P. Gulf...	H S Shustry Offside M	
	President 3334	Schutts	Durban.....	A Strandes & Co

H W P D

Baduri.....	829	Hoosein	...Mangalore.....	Bo S N Co
Irrawadi.....	633	Ahmed...	Jamnagar.....	Bo S N Co
Ponani.....	552	Dawood.....	.....	Bo S N Co

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bankura, for Busreh, &c.
" Tottori Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Annan Maru, for Kobe, &c.

CHILD MURDER.

A police sepoy found the body of a newly born child yesterday morning wrapped up in a piece of gunny bag and lying on the road at Memonwada. A post mortem was held on the body and signs of suffocation were found. There were also bruises on the neck. An inquest was held and an open verdict was returned by the jury.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

...bay Races, 9th Extra Meeting. First race ...rts at 3 p.m.
...lless, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
... Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.
... Polo Tournament: Sherwood Foresters ... Lancers, 5-15 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

... Meet at Parla.
...NDAY, March 2.
...Industrial Company, Limited, ...esting, Cox's Building, Horn-
... March 3.
...Sahar Village.
... March 4.
...mbay Gymkhana
... Town Hall, ... till 12th
... Tennis ...m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Inaba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The first weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m., (B.T.) at the Anjuman-i-Islam School hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadiri will deliver a lecture on "The Advantages of Brotherhood," in English.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.—The Executive Committee of the Goan Union have issued an appeal to all Goans in Bombay to be present at a meeting in the hall of the Institute Luso-Indiano at half-past six this evening. Resolutions will be submitted appealing to the Lisbon Government to abolish a tax which has recently been imposed, which affects the Goan community as well as the British Indian.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of the Society was held in the room of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday when Lt. Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., (retd.) president, occupied the chair. The twenty-eighth annual report and the financial statement of the Society for the year 1913 were then read and adopted. The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year :—President: Shams-ul-ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D.; Vice-Presidents: Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., (retd.) and Rao Bahadur Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S. Members of the Council: Rao Saheb Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, Dr. V. P. Chowan, Dr Rustam N. R. Ranina, Mr. Kishanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. Muncherjee P. Khareghat, I.C.S. (retd.). Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R. P. Masani, M. A.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By permission of Colonel W. R. Marshall and officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, bandmaster, will play at the Victoria Gardens at 5-30 p.m. to-day. (With admission fee) :—

Lust-Spiel Overture	Thalia	Gilbert
Valse	The Merry Peasant	Leo Fall
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
(a) Intermezzo (from)	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
(b) Sardana (from the Opera)	Garin	Breton
Suite	The Dwellers in the Western World	Sousa
Melodies (from)	The Pearl Girl	Felix
Ragtime	Tres Montarde	Macklin

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play at the Bombay Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	The British Empire	Kaps
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Valse	Moonlight on Rhine	Vollstedt
Selection	The Pearl Girl	Felix and Talbot
Entracte	Rendezvous	Aletter
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Intermezzo	Cleopatra	Finnegan
		Morse

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st. Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play at the Commercial Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	In Treue Fest	C. Teike
Overture	Romantique	Kaler Bela
Valse Intermezzo	Rouge et Noir	Lotter
Selection	Pelissiana on Songs by the late H. G. Pelissier	
Characteristic	The Butterfly,	Bendix
Selection	The Geisha	S. Jones
Two Step	Oh ; You Beautiful Doll	Ayer

BURNT TO DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner, held an inquest on the body of Gungabai, a Hindu woman aged about 22, who resided in a house in Second Carpenter Street.

It appeared that on Thursday people were attracted to the house by the shrieks of a woman and they found the clothes of the deceased on fire and her body badly burnt. She was taken to the hospital but died a few hours later.

From the evidence of the husband of the deceased it appeared the woman had not been right in her mind for sometime past. He suspected she committed suicide.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Joseph Leiter's yacht, *Niagara*, is now in Colombo harbour. She arrived at Colombo last week end from Bombay, with Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and party on board.

Major T. S. Ross, I. M. S., and Mr. H. C. Wilson, an expert in pisciculture, are in British Cochin in connection with a scheme for the destruction of mosquitoes by the introduction of small fish.

The Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, will proceed home on three months' privilege leave in April next. Arrangements for the vacancy will be made by promotions within the department. Kunwar Maharaj Singh will officiate as Joint Secretary and Mr. G. R. Kavy, Registrar, as Assistant Secretary.

It is notified that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi proposes to declare a number of buildings in the Hauz Khas locality protected monuments under the Act of 1904. The buildings include the tomb of Firoz Shah, and adjoining domed buildings, dalans, chattris the old cemetery and the ruined courtyard, and the old wall, etc. Some 223 acres of land surrounding the above monuments are also covered by the notification.

It is notified that with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Delhi Municipal Committee has directed the imposition of a wheel tax on conveyances which do not ply for hire, but are kept and used for private purposes within Municipal limits. Vehicles plying for hire standing for sale at a dealer's premises or used for *bona fide* agricultural purposes are exempt from the tax.

A good deal appears in print to the detriment of the police, even now that the Department has been reformed and reorganised, and a higher standard of conduct is demanded from the rank and file of the force. It is with much pleasure, therefore, that the *Madras Mail* publishes from a reliable correspondent an account of a movement to accord public recognition to the police of Coimbatore town for the very efficient watch and ward they kept over the educated parts of the town during the plague epidemics that have periodically visited it, thereby preventing much loss of property. The Superintendent, acting in accordance with the Government orders on the subject, has refused, on behalf of the police of the town, to allow any such public recognition to be made; but the fact that the public were willing to make such a public demonstration of their approval is, says the paper, eloquent testimony to the conduct of the force.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER EXCELSIOR REVUE.

"Hullo B mbay!" was only the prelude to a series of revues at the Excelsior Theatre. Encouraged by the success achieved this week, the management have decided to produce tonight another revue, "Say When" which, it is said, will be totally different from "Hullo Bombay." The same company will present the new revue, and that ought to be a guarantee that it will be as successful as the first. There will be new scenery and new dresses, and the production will be rather more elaborate than was "Hullo Bombay!"

The principal features in the new revue is to be a volunteering scene, depicting the return of the troops from Santa Cruz and showing a grand march past on the Maidan. This may seem rather a delicate subject to handle, but the management hope that those who witness it will remember that their motto is "nothing serious," and that while they are endeavouring to assist the people of Bombay to get a little more fun out of life than hitherto, they yield to none in their admiration for those who give up their spare time for the service of the country. In this scene Mr. McGrath will appear as a subaltern who appears to have something to learn before he will be able to lead his men to victory, and there are many incidents which are of local interest. Another scene will introduce the audience to the Bombay Ragtime Shop which is to be patronised by the representatives of all nations on earth—and many others as well.

Mr. Malfe is to present a skit on the dancing of Miss Maud Allan and there will be a medley of new songs of topical interest.

The revue will be presented nightly at 10, with additional performances on Saturday and Sunday at 6-30. On other evenings there will be a combined variety and cinema programme at the early house.

THE OLYMPIA.

Commencing from to-night the popular Olympia Picture Palace will present the famous Turbino Trio, the world-renowned acrobatic company which will amaze the audience by their extraordinary feats. Also MacPherson, the world-renowned cyclist, will display tricks on the mono-wheel, and anyone from the audience performing any one of the feats successfully will be awarded a prize of Rs. 50. In addition to these grand attractions the usual star films will form the main items in the new programme, the principal ones being "Deception" and "Just show Folk."

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Much interest was recently awakened by the announcement that a film dealing with the history of Napoleon Bonaparte would be shown in Bombay. The America-India Cinema is showing this week a historical production, 4,000 feet in length, showing the most famous events of the great soldier's career during his war against Prussia (1806-1807). No expense has been spared to make this production as accurate as possible and it is by far the longest film of its kind that has yet been shown.

The other items on the bill are "Gaument's Graphic," providing interesting news, a coloured picture, "Japanese Butterflies," and a comic scene.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, who have been at St. Moritz with their son for the winter sports, returned to England from Paris on Feb. 7.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

[1st Sunday in Lent 1st March, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion, 7-45 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 89, 198, 209, 107 ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Father Barton, S. S. J. E. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns 267, 91, 259 ; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogen, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Parade Service ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the British and Foreign Bible Society. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a. m. Holy Communion, Choral ; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days, 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon ; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Jamsedji Hospital Nursing Fund.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy, Rev. R. C. V Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion (Choral), 8-30 a.m. ; Sunday School, 5-30 p. m. ; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Shortened Matins and Sermon and Holy Communion, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will celebrate and preach. Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m. Rev. Arthur French, of the S. P. G. will preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—9-30 a.m. Rev. R. M. Gray ; 6-30 p.m. Rev. W Thomson ; Paraphrase 30 ; Hymns, 29, 145, 275.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, The Lord, Supper, Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Sunday School, 5 p.m. Rev. F. Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. E. Banoroft, Sunday School 8-30 a. m., Morning Service 9-45 a. m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m. Young Men's Social Hour in Union Hall 8-45 p.m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m , Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., Masses ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—Masses, 6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, Masses 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., Evening Service 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services :—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Sermon and Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service, 5-30 p.m.,

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

STEPS TO CHECK THE EVIL.

Arising out of the case of piracy on the British steamer Tai On, where it may be remembered several persons were killed, the captain, officers, and engineers made prisoners and robbed of everything they possessed, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have been corresponding with the Foreign Office on this subject for some time past, and it is satisfactory to note that steps are being taken by the Chinese Government to suppress these piratical attacks on vessels, as the following communication from the Foreign Office indicates :—

With reference to letter No. 52855-13 of the 26th of November last, from this Department relative to the attempted piracy on the steamship Tai On, I am directed by the Secretary Sir E. Grey to inform you that the Chinese Government were approached on the subject by His Majesty's Minister at Pekin in December last. Sir J. Jordan has now reported the receipt of a reply to the effect that telegraphic orders had been issued to the provincial authorities of Kuangsi and Kuangtung directing them to use the utmost vigilance in protecting the trade routes. These instructions would seem to have had a beneficial effect, as the Commodore in command at Hong Kong, in his periodical report of the measures taken by His Majesty's ships to protect vessels and patrol the trade routes, mentions that the local Chinese authorities appear "to be anxious to take all possible steps for the suppression of piracy and armed robbery."

TALLYING BY SHIPS' OFFICERS

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY LONDON OWNERS.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association in response to representations which reached them from the deck officers of a large London firm of steamship owners, engaged in the Persian Gulf trade, as to the long hours they were obliged to put in "tallying" cargo at many of the ports to which they trade, recently approached the owners pointing out the exacting nature of this duty. It was represented that the officers engaged in their service visited numerous ports, worked Sundays and night time, did their own "tallying" and frequently were kept at their posts for eighteen out of the twenty-four hours for so much as three and four days at a stretch.

Under those circumstances it will be recognised that an employe, so fully occupied, would be unable to perform his duties as a watch-keeping officer with that efficiency which is so desirable, and the Council of the Association, in placing the matter before the owners, felt sure that it would be conceded that under the climatic conditions of the Persian Gulf the duty was unduly arduous and detrimental to the proper discharge of the professional obligations devolving upon them as responsible navigating officers as well as to the safety of the lives and property under their charge and were persuaded that the subject would receive the consideration that is due to a body of men who are unfailingly loyal in the performance of their obligation and are anxious that no undue risk shall be incurred either to the property under their charge or their own professional reputation.

To officers generally and in particular to those serving on the steamers engaged in the Persian Gulf trade, the following brief announcement, conveyed in a letter, under date of the 5th inst. addressed to the Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, will be read with much pleasure.

"We have gone even further," write the owners, "than you suggest in your letter, in so far as we have prohibited any overtime being worked at general cargo in the Persian Gulf, unless in very exceptional circumstances."

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

DEPARTURES BY MAIL TO-DAY.

The Homeward passenger season has now commenced, and the weekly mail steamers and other England-bound vessels for the next month or two will carry full complements of happy passengers off for leave at Home.

The Maloja, which leaves Bombay to-day, has a lengthy passenger list, which includes a large number of names well-known in Bombay and throughout India. Amongst her passengers are :—Lady A. Butler and Miss R. Butler, Brigadier-General Cockburn, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, expert adviser to the Bombay University, Mr. W. C. Madge, Sir Theodore Morison, the Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray, Lady Murray, Sir Arthur Priestley, M. P., the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay, the Countess of Ronaldshay, Viscountess Trafalgar, Princess Sudhira Mander, and Mr. Mander.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 27.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd March, 1914, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 28.

The week-end ride will take place to-day Saturday and to-morrow Sunday next. Start from B. L. H. Camp at 4 p.m. Saturday afternoon, the 28th instant, and ride to a camp beyond Andheri. Bivouac at night. Ride on to Marve next morning, and return to Malad in the evening to catch the 6-14 p.m. train. Syces to meet horses at Malad station at that time and walk them back to camp.

Dress.—Khaki and striped Regimental saddles. Note books, compasses and maps to be brought on parade. Members should also bring with them a couple of warm blankets.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 28.

Cadet Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets Team Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday 12th proximo and Cadets Marching Competition on Saturday 14th proximo by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

LIGHT RAIN EXPECTED IN BALUCHISTAN.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

The weather has been dry practically everywhere. Conditions continue to be slightly disturbed in Baluchistan and in the extreme North.

Forecast—Some light precipitation in Baluchistan and the Kashmir Hills.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin more than four thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at about 10-47 p.m. yesterday.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Delhi but in excess at Lahore. Maximum temperature has risen and is 14° F above normal at Rawalpindi ; minimum temperature is in defect at Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is below normal during the day at Karachi and at night at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in Kathiawar and either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date
Jask ...	79·5	65·1	...	4·56
Muskat (26th)...	79·5	68·3	...	?
Delhi ...	80·0	53·4	...	0·74
Karachi ...	76·0	63·0	...	1·94
Bhuj ...	81·3	54·2	...	1·01
Dwarka ...	75·3	63·7	...	0·36
Verawal ...	86·0	56·8	...	0·11
Rajkot ...	86·6	49·9	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	91·4	57·6	...	0·04
Surat ...	89·3	59·9	...	0·04
Deesa ...	89·4	48·1	...	0·16
BOMBAY ...	83·9	71·1	...	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	84·5	70·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·1	74·0	...	...
Karwar ...	83·5	70·6	...	...
Malegaon ...	97·9	57·5	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	93·5	57·9	...	0·16
Poona ...	95·8	57·5	...	...
Sholapur ...	96·6	66·4	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	96·3	71·1	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	90·3	60·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·5	69·5	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	93·0	64·8	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 27th February, 1914, was 30·093 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur	28	m	1	3	28	0
			1	25 a	26	11
	March					
Sun	1	m	1	25	27	7
			1	55 a	26	7
Mon	2	m	1	46	27	0
			2	26 a	26	1
Tues	3	m	2	7	26	4
			3	1 a	25	5
Wed	4	m	2	31	25	8
			3	51 a	24	9
Thurs	5	m	3	4	24	11
			5	5 a	24	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur	28	m	7	5	16	7
			7	3 a	17	10
	March					
Sun	1	m	7	28	16	9
			7	28 a	18	7
Mon	2	m	7	52	17	0
			7	52 a	19	5
Tues	3	m	8	19	17	3
			8	17 a	20	5
Wed	4	m	8	52	17	8
			8	47 a	21	5
Thurs	5	m	9	40	18	2
			9	58 a	22	5

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

M. D. & S. B. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

If You Want A Drink

that is a good Drink—a healthy Drink—a tasty Drink—a Drink that stimulate strengthens, refreshes, and leaves a pleasa flavour—ask for

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Wherever you are, wherever you may b Horlick's is always ready—a little wate and it is made in a minute. You can flavour it with any fruit essence, it combines delightfully. In most countries, in hot or cold weather, Horlick's is asked for at all times of the day—at 11 o'clock when Nature requires a little revivifying ; again at lunch ; some take it with their afternoon tea, and as a nightcap there is nothing more soothing to the nerves. In the East, where it is absolutely necessary not to overheat the body, Horlick's Malted Milk proves itself a veritable boon. It cannot become affected by the weather—it is just made of cereals and the best full cream milk in perfect combination, and sold in powder form. Horlick's restores the overworked system—the tired body—and gives one a new lease of life. It is absolutely delicious to the taste, so cooling and refreshing.

Two or three glasses of Horlick's will aid you in keeping well, because its wonderful restorative influence gives you richer blood and stronger nerves, so necessary to perfect health.

Don't let another day go by, but order a bottle of Horlick's Malted Milk, which is put up in three sizes, and can be obtained from all Chemists and Stores.

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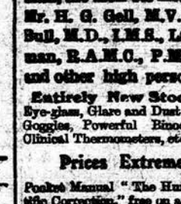

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MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76+3-8
Exchange on London at Paris 25·21+1-2
Do. Fcs
Reutes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4+1-4
Berlin Cheques on London 20·43—1
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16 unchgd.
Do. 2 months hence 26 7-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver ... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-4 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st.
(Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 89 1-2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 5-8+1-8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... ... 2 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 3-4+1-4
Do. 7 day market loans. 2+1-4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£42,700,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	£28,600,000	Inc. £ 3,400,000
Other Deposits	£43,400,000	Dec. £ 2,600,000
Gov. Securities	£11,300,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	£33,000,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Notes and Gold	£32,900,000	Unchanged.

The Bank Reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain	32,000
" Exports to Continent	21,000

Futures—Month of March ... 12·19—1
Futures—Month of May ... 11·92+4

Declined early owing to fears of large notices and advanced later on Foreign buying.

Spot Cotton at New York ...13·00 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...13 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.
Futures—month of March ... 12·47+7
Futures—month of May ... 12·54+6

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-8—1-8
Demand Bills ... 4·86+1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... . "
Total Day's Imports ... . "
Tone of Liverpool Spot :—Fair demand unchanged.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—More business doing.
Mid-Americans ...7·05 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·15—5

New York 11 a.m. ..... { Mar. 12·17 / May 11·92
New York Official noon call.. { Mar. 12·18 / May 11·92
New Orleans 10 a.m. { Mar. 12·45 / May 12·52

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·70—3
March-April ...	6·70+3
April-May ...	6·66+3
May-June ...	6·65+2
June-July ...	6·60+2
July-August ...	6·56+3
August-September..	6·44+2
September-Oct ...	6·32+3
October-Nov ...	6·23+2
November-Dec. ...	6·19+3

LONDON, Feb. 26.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 3-4+1-4
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Value.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 0 1-1 unchgd.
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ...35 1-4+1-8
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers etc., Sellers...Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 36 3-4—April—
Victorian ... } Done.
New South Wales ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore ...No sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...55 unchanged, new terms.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
...416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-2—1-4
...Months— ...March-April-May.
...Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
...Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
...Easier.

...D.—
...bay per 416 lbs ex-ship...50 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ...48 6 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London—Value.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...43 5-8—3-8
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Dons.
Tone—Easier.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ...65-19-2+6d.
Do. Months ...March-April.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Dons.
Tone—Firmer.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G. M. B...£64 1-8—1-4
Copper Braziers ...£79 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...6 3-4 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd—Value.

ARRIVALS.—
"Silverdale," "Cressington."

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags) ...12 8 1-4+3-4 —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. { 9 2 3-4—unchanged —Sellers. / 9 7 1-4+1-4 Sellers
Months of Shipments ...March-May.
Tone—Steady with a fair biz.
BEARS Similar Crystals
C and F India ...12 3—3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May-June.
Tone—Very quiet.—rather easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 1 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 unchanged.
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18
C and F Calcutta ...10 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...10 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ...11 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. Feb. 27th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovns	15,00,000	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovns	60,000	Alexandria	do
1 do do	22,500	Malta	do
16 Boxes Buln	10,36,800	London	do
Sovns	30,000	do	do
40 Boxes Sovns	30,00,000	do	Chartered Bank
5 Boxes Buln	2,88,000	do	do
16 Boxes Sovns	12,00,000		do
22 Boxes Bulu	4,46,250	do	Supt P& O
Sovns	10,42,500	do	S N Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	36	39,775
B. B. & C. I. Ry	37	43,817

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

The market has an easier tone and 1s. 4 1-32d. is the general rate for T. T. and Demand for which there has been some enquiry. Bills are not making.

We quote—
T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Forward ...1s. 4 5-32 June.
Do. France Ready ...170 3-4
Do. Marks Ready ...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...140
Shanghai 60 days' sight ...138 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight ...140

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for Cash and has declined during the day to 95 11-16. For the 30th March settlement the rate opened at 95 13-16 and dropped to 95 5-8. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—
Cash ...Rs. 95 11 0
30th March Settlement ...Rs. 95 10 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 9-16 for ready and 26 7-16 for forward. The local market opened at 67 1-2 for the first settlement, other quotations being unchanged, and has remained steady during the day.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23 14 9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15 9 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	69 2 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67 8 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67 4 0
Silver (sum duty) Ready	...Rs.	78 2 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76 14 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weeky biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, allotments were made of 34.50 lakhs bills and 65.50 lakhs T. T., tenderers at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d., respectively, receiving 18 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 123.10 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 80 lakhs. Some extra T. T. were allotted after the sales at 1-32 higher.

The steamer which left London on the 6th February and arrived to-day Bombay ... ... " 40,000
Madras ... ... " 90,000
Total... " 4,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 13th February and comes with the mails of 20th February brings £ 90,000 Silver, £110,000 bar gold and £ 140,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	3,60,000
Bombay ...	... "	7,80,000
Madras ...	... "	1,60,000
Total...	"	13,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 20th February and comes with the mails of the 27th February brings £220,000 Silver, £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay ...	... "	19,00,000
Madras ...	... "	6,00,000
Total...	"	34,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	54,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	5,89,000	.....
Sundries ...	56,000	.....
Assets—		
Govt. Securities ...	.....	67,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	unchanged	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	7,41,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	13,66,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	17,37,000	.....
Bullion ...	2,75,000	.....
Balance with other Banks ...	4,67,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	22,000
Cash ...	4,18,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14.	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	129,302	124,278	+ 5,024
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26th Feb. ...	1,850,457	1,415,412	+435,045
Shipments for the week Europe ...	29,765	4,100	+ 25,665
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	54,634	18,687	+ 35,947
Total ...	84,399	22,787	+ 61,612
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 26th Feb.			
Europe ...	494,573	159,474	+335,099
China ...	9,252	13,123	— 3,871
Japan ...	540,888	352,300	+188,588
Coast Ports ...	13,104	15,247	— 2,147
Total ...	1,057,813	540,144	+517,669
Afloat in harbour, Europe. ...	26,941	11,080	+ 15,861
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	14,510	26,412	— 11,902

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1913 to 14th Feb. 1914 9,408 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1913 to 21st Feb. 1914 4,564 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913 to 26th Feb., 1914 ...	1,850,457
	2,475,457
Less Shipments from 1st Sept.,1913 to 26th Feb., 1914	1 057,813
	1,417,644
Less Afloat	41,451
	1,376,193
Less Estimated Mill Consumption	570,000
	806,193
Less up-country by rail ...	13,972
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 27th Feb. 1914 ...	792,221
Difference since last week ...	+11,821

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	25,921	317,582	192,811
Central India..	12,693	115,932	42,950
Berars and Nagur ...	15,338	165,848	77,145
Berar ...	22,449	290,824	232,043
Central Provinces ...	12,791	185,449	158,390
Total Comras.	90,192	1,075,635	763,338
Dholleras ...	6,751	88,896	82,224
Broach ...	13,294	33,818	29,709
Compta and Dharwar ...	1,520	52,355	23,803
Westerns ...	992	21,720	33,364
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	5,862	458,713	322,284
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	6,079	76,561	61,095
Sind ...	4,305	42,797	84,990
Persian ...	.....	517	1,120
American ...	.....	2,180	21,496
Egyptian ...	112	905	920
Other Sorts ...	95	360	1,169
Total ...	129,302	1,850,457	1,415,412

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Changes in the Home markets have been small, holidays in America having interfered with business to some extent. We have nothing fresh to report and the market is likely to drag on in its present state, with occasional fluctuations, until reports begin to be circulated regarding the new crop. Interest in old crop is dying out and outside speculation requires some fresh impetus. Bulls and bears are tired and disinclined to run risks in the present state of the market. Later on there will be plenty of life and excitement on good and bad crop reports, but the best sellers, though occasionally Japan shippers have come in as purchasers. Broach continues to rule the market and rates for other sorts follow Broach. The February settlement attracted little attention and passed off quietly. For the March settlement we are likely to see more of a fight, and rumours of a squeeze in Broach are current. So far receipts are about the same as last year, and there is no reason to anticipate a scarcity of Broach cotton before the settlement. The market, however, keeps fairly steady with buyers on declines. Oomras, Bengals and Khandeish have changed hands during the week for March delivery, and there has also been some enquiry for May delivery. The opening rate to-day for good Broach was Rs. 282.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand.

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool : "Quiet steady market. Some long liquidation at the opening. Afterwards prices improved on spinners calling cotton and some short covering."

GRUNING AND Co :—"Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton. Continent buying new crop futures."

LATER.

The rate for good Broach improved to Rs. 284 and closes at Rs. 282 1-2. There has been a fair enquiry for Broach and Oomras during the day. Bengals are rather easier.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York.—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar. ...	12·26	12·19	—·07
" May ...	11·95	11·92	—·04
Spot ...	12·95	13·00	+·05
New Orleans.—			
Futures Mar. ...	12·45	12 47	+·02
" May ...	12·55	12·54	—·01
Spot ...	13	13	unchgd.
Liverpool.—			
Futures Feb.-Mar...	6·65	6·70	+·05
" Apl.-May ...	6·62	6·66	+·04
Spot ...	7·02	7·05	+·03

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	285	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	283 1-2	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...	256	"
" " Nagpur ...	253	"
" " Yeotmal ...	244	"
" " Dhamangaon P. ...	236	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...	228-8	"
" " Amraoti ...	230	"
" " Khandeish ...	208	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine " Muthia ...	203	"
" " Bengal ...	202	"
F. G. Bengal ...	190	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	285	May
M. G. Compta ...	271	"
M. G. Westerns ...	262	"
H. G. Westerns ...	257	"

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	7,000
Total Imports... ...	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·71+1
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·71+1
Apr.-May ...	6·67+1
May-June ...	6·66+1
June-July ...	6·61+1
July-Aug. ...	6·57+1
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·45+1
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·33+1
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·34+1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

FREIGHTS.

The market remains quiet and rates are unchanged. Business is reported as under :—

Marseilles :—4,500 tons, light seeds only at 11s. 6d. March.

Antwerp :—800 tons light seeds February at 12s. 6d.

Hull :—Rates at 11s. 3d. light seeds March.

Dunkirk :—11s. 6d. l. s., 13s. 6d. s. c. March, April and May.

Hamburg :—Cotton at 14s. 6d. for July and August.

Havre :—13s. 6d. l. c., 14s. 6d. s. c. March.

Fixtures :—The following are reported : S. S. "Jerseymore" :—At 17s. early March, now loading for Marseille. S. S. "Vasilef Constantinos" at 12s., light seeds only, March.

The following are the rates :—

	March—April. Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp 12s. l. s.	14s. 6d s c.	nominal
Dunkirk 12s. "	14s.	"
Havre 14s. "	15s.	"
London 12s. 6d. "	14s.6d.	
Genoa 13s. "	14s.	nominal
Hull 12s. "	...	"

Liverpool 12s. 6d. l. s. 13s. 6d. s. c. "
Marseilles 12s. 6d. l. s. 13s. 6d. "
April to June 6 more than March.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period 1913.
Wheat	339,795	771,731
Linseed	243,537	89,049
Rape, Sal ...	18,796	31,739
Gingelyseed ...	569,456	704,925
Poppyseed	2,146	2,473
Groundnuts ...	465,940	526,937
Castorseed ...	338,137	240,601
Rice	459,839	653,690
Myrabollams ...	172,806	246,647
Cottonseed.....	1,419,855	1,037,457
Mowraseed.....	9,077	10,573
Gram	57,441	290,447
Jowar.....	270,782	94,367
Maize	429	1,774
Barley.....	4,515	47,518

LINSEED :—

The market continues to follow Home advices, which have lately been better and prices have improved. There has been a moderate demand for ready seed and business in new crop, May delivery, has been brisker. At the close the tone of the market is firm and rates are as under.

We quote :—
Ready... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B.T.
May ... ... Rs. 9 0 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady to firm and rates again show an upward tendency. Crop accounts are by no means encouraging.

We quote :—
Ready Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 8 14 0 B.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi May Rs. 9 2 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market continues steady with rates practically unchanged. Local

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market continues quiet but steady with a moderate demand and rates are almost unchanged.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 56 0 0
Small White 15 p. c. Rs. 54 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... Rs. 44 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat... Rs. 57 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is steadier both for ready and forward.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 4 0 B.T.
May ... ... Rs. 11 6 0 R.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is steady and rates are unchanged. There is a moderate business doing.

We quote :—
Bold ... ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 47 0 0

CASTORSEED :—

We have no change to report. Rates are steady as under.

Ready ... ... Rs. 34 0 0
Forward ... Rs. 7 0 0 R.T

MOWRASEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 10 0 B.T

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	129,302	Bales.
Wheat ...	70,780	Cwts.
Linseed ...	48,371	"
Rapeseed ...	5,206	"
Gingellyseed ...	61,817	"
Poppyseed ...	105	"
Groundnuts ...	35,781	"
Castorseed ...	58,185	"
Rice ...	27,777	"
Myrabollams ...	25,395	"
Cottonseed ...	134,445	"
Mowraseed ...	191	"
Gram ...	7,109	"
Joowar ...	43,285	"
Maize ...	Nil	"
Barley ...	1,226	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS :—There is a moderate demand and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues quiet with little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES :—The Home markets remain quiet with little business doing. The Bombay market is very quiet with absolutely no demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market remains quiet.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL :—There has again been a decline of nearly 15 s. per ton in the Home market during the week. This has a depressing effect here and business is at a standstill.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand....150°		
American	" 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°	"	5 2 2
Abel A'can	"	5 2 2
Devoe's Lmp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		60
American	"	4 15 2
Tiger Brand ... .125°		
American	"	4 15 2
White Camelia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4	6 0
Elephant Brand	per 2 tins	
Bulk in tins .....125°	4	6 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 l. Imp. gals.	
Bulk without tins ...125°	" 3	12 0
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	" 4	6 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 9 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 1 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 15 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil "Waverlily"	Rs. a. p.
per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	5 1 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 6 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 12 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market has remained nearly unchanged during the week with a small business passing in most cases.

The Bank of Bombay shares after touching Rs. 1,590 have improved to Rs. 1,597 1-2, Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 65 C.D., Eastern Bank improved to Rs. 88, but later on were quiet at Rs. 87; Central Bank are weak at Rs. 18.

In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 830; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 490; Century mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 230; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,835, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,477 1-2, Cressents are quiet at Rs. 113 3-4 ; Currimbhais at Rs. 220, Davids have improved to Rs. 477 1-2, Fazalbhais to Rs. 440, Finlays are quiet at Rs. 315, Jamsheds at Rs. 100, Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 735, Madhavji Dharamsee mills shares at Rs. 1,070, New Great Eastern have declined to Rs. 217 1-2, New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,025, Pile have been put through Rs. 8[illegible] Bombay Burma Trading Corpo[illegible] tion have improved to Rs. [illegible] Bombay E. Supply and Tramway[illegible] Ld., ordinary shares have ch[illegible] hands at Rs. 222 and preference [illegible] at Rs. 172, Bombay Steam [illegible] ordinary shares at Rs. 210, [illegible] preference shares at Rs. 26[illegible] Marcks at Rs. 95, Port [illegible] Land Improvement Co[illegible] quiet at Rs. 862 1-2, Sha[illegible] Tata Iron and Steel Co[illegible] have ruled at and a[illegible] ference shares at Rs. [illegible] shares at Rs 13[illegible] P. Supply ordina[illegible] ed hands at Rs. [illegible] shares are u[illegible] Treechers are [illegible]

In press [illegible] shares hav[illegible] New Bea[illegible] sils at [illegible]

In [illegible] Pra[illegible] Rs. [illegible] Re[illegible] de[illegible] [illegible]ve change[illegible] Tapti Valley at Rs. 58[illegible]

The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c	345e
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100	14 "	280
Bank of Bombay ...	500	90	13 "	1595
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1690
Bank of Madras ...	500	5 00	12 "	1440
Bank o Bangoon....	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	60
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..	100	20	Nil	11
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ p.c	610
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co, ...				
Soundy and Ce[illegible] O, ...		75	75	...
Tata I. St. Co. D.		80	80	...
Ld. P.		150	150	6 p. c.	156
Thacker and Co ...		50	50	80 p. c.	210
Telephone Co ...		25	25	yr. 1-9	79
Treacher and Co ...		500	500	yr. 30	480

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	830
Alliance ...	10 0	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	Nil	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	660
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	490
Century ...	100	100	3	230
Central India ...	500	500	70	1835
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Ohhow Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1477½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	560
Crescent ...	100	100	6	113¾
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	1 ¼	220
Crown ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	250	30	477½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	400
Empress ...	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	20	440
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	312½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	310
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	100
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	825
Khatau Makanjee ...	1000	1000	55	1070
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1140
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	1800
Madhanji Dharamsay ...	500	500	75	1070
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	50	1935
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	222½
Moon ...	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern...	200	200	7	217½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1030
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	161½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	20	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	Nil	275
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
Southern Maharatha..	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	40	1080
Sun ...	125	125	Nil	105
Swan ...	250	250	10	272
Swadeshi ...	500	500	50	1460
Textile ...	500	500	Nil	1240
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	400
Do. P	500	500	Nil	640
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	475
	125	125	Nil	102

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry. ...	500	500	8 p c	695
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	144
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway...	100	100

...OF SPORT.

... CHAMPIONSHIP

...NESE PLAYER.

...e decided yester- ... Western India ...ll, except the ...ese met the ... were of a ...his one ex- ...her games, ...nthusiasts ... of Mr. ... good ...tation ...ould ...m- ...He ...k ... badly and ... ever, this afternoon we ... him in the singles and shall be further enlightened as to his ability. This afternoon is one of the best for witnessing good tennis, as most of the fancied ones will be playing.

...sold in the afternoon ...scot Plate, for which ... have been reduced by ...chings to five. That Tartania has a fine turn of speed we saw on Wednesday in the Colaba Plate, when she got out in front, on her own, and held a very long lead for seven furlongs. Borgie, if she can reproduce her form in the Lawn Plate in Calcutta, will give Tartania a race, while Molly S., is by no means out of it. Indeed, if she is ridden by Bowley, as her weight will permit her to be, I should rather back her to win than either of the other two.

In the Parel Plate, Grequa, which caused such a sensation at the Eighth Extra by winning when quite unsupported, and beating well fancied ones in Redwood and Longboat, is at the head of the weights with 9st. 5lbs., nearly a stone more than he carried on that occasion. Longboat was then a bad third to Grequa and Redwood, but now the former has to give Longboat 12lbs, and I do not think he can do it. I fancy Longboat to win, with Pretender and Makbul to follow him home.

The Varsova Plate will be a scramble, and whatever wins will score its first victory on the race-course this season. Some of the horses engaged have been most persistent in their appearances, but although one or two of them have been placed on occasion, they have never won, while the majority have usually been amongst the crowd grouped together under the pathetic heading "Also ran." I do not see anything "sticking out" in the handicap, but if Guidasta runs, and if he is as good as his connections think him, he might get home here. Among the light weight division there is one Royalist, as the Police Court reporters say, which has run six times and has never been placed, and the disappointing Beethoven, both of which might get into places, with a bit of luck.

There are some good ones entered in the Arab Dealers' Consolation Plate, in the first division of which the winner will probably spring from Nainava, Ace of Hearts, Ben Hur, Long Silk and Kayid. Ben Hur won so easily on Wednesday that he must have a great chance in this event, and will, I think, again beat Kayid. But on the other hand, Nainava has not been troubled in any of his last three journeys, and he won a six-furlong race a fortnight ago in a way that suggested he had stones in hand. Personally, I like Nainava best, and think Ben Hur and Ace of Hearts will be nearest him at the finish. We do not know so much about those engaged in the Second Division of this race, for which I fancy Sunbeam, with Ambassador and Sayel for the places.

The weight will probably anchor Sweden in the Medina Plate, and I should prefer his stable companion German Silver, despite his running nowhere in the Desert Plate on Wednesday. Harry Johnson in view of the way he first dead-heated with, and then beat in the run off, Nizam-ul-mulk, must be taken into consideration, but I think German Silver will beat him, and that Yungi Dunya might be worth a place ticket. For the two divisions of the Muscat Plate I prefer Mutar and Mulberry respectively.

BOMBAY POLO.

The second game in the first round of the Bombay Polo Tournament was played last night. The Lancers started with a handicap of four.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and a party from Government House were present, and the Royal Artillery were "At Home" on the ground.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The game started in sensational fashion, Martin scored in the first few seconds for the Lancers, then Meynell scored two and Marchant one—and thus some time before the end of the first chukker the Lancers had got on level terms with the Foresters Before the bugle sounded Jackson added another goal with a long shot from a distance of fully fifty yards.

Score:—Lancers ... ... 5 goals.
Foresters ... ... 4 goals.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The Lancers scored three times.

Score:—
Lancers 8
Foresters 4

THIRD CHUKKER.—Martin got away with the ball by himself early in this chukker and scored with another fine long shot, and then the Forester made a desperate effort, and Sherbrooke put on the only goal scored by his side in the match. It was a bit of good play and worth the score with which it was rewarded.

Score:—
Lancers 9
Foresters 5

FOURTH CHUKKER.—In this period, the Lancers scored four goals.

Score:—
Lancers 13
Foresters 5

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Following up and down play and some hard galloping, the Lancers scored three goals.

29th Lancers... ... 16 goals.
Sherwood Foresters... 5 goals.

SUMMARY OF SPORT AT HOME.

HURDLE RACING AT SANDOWN.

Interesting sport was witnessed by a large company at Sandown Park on Feb. 6, and the chief event was the hurdle race for the Sandown Grand prize of 300 sovs. This was won by M. de Szemere's Lilaline, ridden by C. Szente. The principal race at Sandown Park on Feb. 7 was the Prince of Wales's Handicap Steeplechase, for which seven horses turned out. The favourite, Mr. Bower Ismay's Wilkinstown won beating Mr. Irish's Bedgrove by eight lengths.

The Birmingham February Steeplechase Meeting began on Feb. 9, when some interesting racing was seen. The chief event, the Yardley Handicap Hurdle Race, was won by Lady Gordon's filly Topsy's Baby.

The Warwickshire Selling Steeplechase, which was the chief event at the Birmingham Meeting on Feb. 10, was won by the favourite, Mr. B. Parr's Bruton.

There was racing at Lingfield on Feb. 11, when the chief event, the February Croxton and Hurdle Race, [illegible] Mrs. centred in the [illegible] Present Naval and Military Steeplechase, in which Mr. Wyndham-Quin got his horse Ballymadun home by a neck from Mr. J. Ainsworth's Tibet Chief, and there was a dead heat for third place.

FOOTBALL

Rugby.

Cambridge University took a very weak team to Dulwich on Feb. 7, only five Blues being included, and they were beaten by the Old Alleynians by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

Oxford University beat London Scottish, at Oxford, on Feb. 7, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 0.

Wales beat Scotland, at Cardiff, on Feb. 7, by 24 points to 5, and Liverpool beat Richmond, at Richmond, by 1 dropped goal and 5 tries (19 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 penalty goal (7 points).

Blackheath beat Liverpool, at Blackheath, on Feb. 9, by 11 points to 10.

St. Mary's and University College played a drawn game in the Hospitals' Cup competition, at Richmond, on Feb. 10, each side having scored 1 try (3 points).

Oxford University beat London Hospital, at Oxford, on Feb. 11, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points), and Cambridge University beat Guy's Hospital, at Cambridge, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

Harlequins beat London Hospital, at Hale End, on Feb 7, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat Rosslyn Park, at Richmond, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Old Leysians beat Old Blues, at Wandsworth, by 5 tries (15 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

London Welsh beat Guy's Hospital, at Honor Oak Park, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0.

London Irish beat Bedford, at Wandsworth Common, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Blackheath beat United Services, at Portsmouth, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 0.

Gloucester beat Pontypool, at Gloucester, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

Leicester beat Moseley, at Leicester, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Northampton beat Llanelly, at Northampton, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

Middlesex beat the United Banks, at Richmond, on Feb. 11, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 0.

The Duke of Wellington's Regt. beat the Gordon Highlanders in the third round of the Army Cup Competition, at Richmond, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 0.

Middlesex Hospital beat the Royal Military College, at Camberley, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

The seventh international match under the management of the Football Association between amateur elevens of England and Wales ended at Plymouth on Feb. 7 in a decisive victory for England by 9 goals to 1. Wales were completely outplayed and were fortunate in not being beaten by a large margin of points.

Cambridge beat Oxford at Queen's Club, on Feb. 7 by 2 goals to 1.

The Football League beat the Southern League, at New Cross, on Feb. 9, by 3 goals to 1. The winners were much too clever individually for their opponents, but the form displayed was disappointing.

A team of English amateurs, captained by Mr. V. T Woodward played a representative Army side at Aldershot on Feb. 11. The result was a drawn game, each side having scored 2 goals.

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

				Attendance
Burnley ... (Hodgson Lindley)	2	Oldham A	0	20,000
Liverpool ... (Lacey.)	1	Sheffld W (McLean Burkinshaw.)	2	25,000
Manchester C ... (Browell)	1	Bradford C	0	25,000
Middlesbrough ... (Tinsley, Elliott.)	2	Everton	0	12,000
Newcastle U ... (Wilson 2, Shepherd 2)	4	Bolton W (Feebury 2, Lillycrop.)	3	30,000
Preston N E ... (Osborn 2, Marshall)	3	Chelsea (Logan, Thomson, Halse)	3	15,000
Aston Villa ... (Wallace Barber.)	2	W Brom A	0	50,000
Tottenham H ... (Minter Cantrell.)	2	Manchr U (Wall.)	1	28,000
Derby County ... (Barnes, Moore.)	2	Blckbrn R (Aitkenhead, Shea, Latheron.)	3	14,500
Sheffield Utd ... (Reville)	1	Sunderland	0	25,000

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts
Blackburn Rov.	26	14	7	5	62	31	35
Sunderland	23	12	6	8	48	26	30
Manchester U.	23	14	3	8	39	34	29
Bolton Wandrs.	24	10	7	6	47	25	27
Bradford City	25	8	11	5	27	22	27
Aston Villa	25	11	5	9	40	34	27
Oldham Ath.	25	11	5	9	37	35	27
Burnley	23	8	11	7	40	27	27
W. Bromwich A.	25	8	10	7	27	26	26
Middlesbrough	25	11	4	10	44	44	26
Chelsea	24	10	5	9	34	39	25
Manchester C.	25	9	6	10	31	36	24
Sheffield U.	26	10	4	12	41	41	24
Tottenham H.	25	9	5	11	40	45	23
Everton	25	8	7	10	31	39	23
Liverpool	25	9	5	11	29	42	23
Newcastle U.	25	8	6	11	25	35	22
Sheffield W.	26	9	4	13	34	49	22
Derby County	25	6	8	11	43	50	20
Preston N. E.	26	6	6	15	28	45	17

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

				Attendance
Barnsley ... (Moro 3.)	3	Grimsby tn. (T. Rippon.)	1	4,000
Hull City ...	0	Birmingham	0	10,000
Leicester F. ... (Walters 2. Waterall Benfield 2.)	5	Leeds City (Speirs)	1	4,000
Lincoln City ... (Egerton.)	1	Blackpool... (Charles, Lane.)	2	6,000
Notts County ... (Richards, Henshall, Peart.)	3	Clapton O....	0	10,000
Bradford ... (Little, Smith.)	2	Glossop ... (Stapley.)	1	13,000
Bury ... (Mercer.)	1	Woolwich A. (stonley.)	1	10,000
Huddersfield T. ... (Islip.)	1	Notts for ... (Harris.)	1	4,000
Fulham ... (Lee, Walker.)	2	Stckprt. C....	0	7,000
Woolves ...	0	Bristol C. ... (Howarth. Picken.)	2	5,000

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
Notts Co.	27	15	6	6	56	26	36
Woolwich A.	25	15	5	5	37	24	35
Hull City	24	13	7	4	44	18	33
Bradford	24	15	0	9	43	33	30
Leeds City	23	13	3	7	52	33	29
Bury	25	11	7	7	30	25	29
Fulham	25	12	4	9	34	25	28
Barnsley	24	11	5	8	34	29	27
Clapton O.	23	10	6	7	25	21	26
Wolverm'ton W.	25	11	4	10	30	34	26
Bristol City	24	9	5	10	34	37	23
Grimsby Town	24	9	5	10	31	41	23
Birmingham	25	9	5	11	32	41	23
Stockport Co.	25	6	9	10	32	39	21
Blackpool	25	7	7	11	22	29	21
Leeds C[illegible]sse	25	9	2	14	34	38	20
Hudd's fld T.				12	26	33	19
Glossop	23	5	4	[illegible]		[illegible]	14
Lincoln City	24	5	4	14	18	35	
Notts Forest	25	3	7	15	24	55	13

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Brighton & H. A. (Webb.)	1	Nrthmptn ... (Lessons.)	1	2,4000
Bristol Rovers ... (Peplow, Brogan.)	2	Reading ... (Bailey, Willis.)	2	6,000
Cardiff City ... (Harvey, West.)	2	Coventry C. (Feebury.)	1	7,000
Exeter City ... (McCann.)	1	Watford ... (White.)	1	3,000
Millwall ... (Davis, Moody.)	2	Norwich C. (Woltenholme 2.)	2	16,000
Merthyr Town ... (Lawrence.)	1	Southmptn. (Dominy 2.)	2	4,000
Portsmouth ...	0	Gillingham	0	8,000
Queen's Pk. R. ...	0	Southend U.	0	3,000
Swindon Town	0	Crystal P ... (Bateman Bright.)	2	4 000
West Ham United.... (Puddefoot, Leafe)	2	Plymth. A... (Kirkpatrick)	1	8,000

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
Crystal Pal	24	12	9	3	42	21	33
Swindon	24	15	3	6	52	29	33
Reading	25	13	5	7	33	24	31
Northampton	25	8	13	4	31	25	29
Plymouth A	23	12	4	7	32	29	28
West Ham U	24	11	6	7	45	34	28
Portsmouth	24	9	8	7	27	28	28
Brighton & H.A.	25	9	8	8	28	32	26
Exeter City	24	7	11	6	27	22	25
Queen's P. R.	24	8	9	7	27	28	25
Gillingham	24	10	4	10	35	31	24
Southampton	25	10	4	11	37	40	24
Cardiff City	24	9	5	10	33	32	23
Norwich City	24	6	11	7	34	33	23
Southend U	24	7	7	0	29	43	21
Millwall	23	6	8	9	30	36	20
Bristol Rovers	25	6	6	13	29	47	18
Coventry C.	25	4	9	12	29	50	17
Watford	26	6	5	15	30	38	17
Merthyr Town	24	4	7	13	23	41	15

GOLF.

The 72-holes match between Herd and Duncan for 600f. subscribed by members of the Cannes and Nice Golf Clubs, which was begun on the former club's course on Feb. 5 was finished on the Nice Club's course on Feb. 7, Herd winning by 4 holes up and 3 to play.

HOCKEY.

Cambridge University beat Blackheath by 10 goals to 2, at Cambridge, on Feb. 7.

Rugby beat Oxford University, who were very weakly represented, at Rugby on Feb. 7, by 6 goals to 1, Oxford managed to hold their own during the first half, but afterwards were outplayed.

Oxford beat the Army, in the Parks at Oxford, on Feb. 11, by 7 goals to 3, and Cambridge University beat Beckenham by 2 goals to 1, at Beckenham.

BILLIARDS.

Gray has been defeated in his first match with ivory balls, Newman, who was receiving 4,000 points in 18,000 up, won on Feb. 7 by no less than 2,836 points.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The New York Yacht Club has fixed Sept. 10, 12, and 15 as the dates for the America Cup races.

BOXING.

Association under Mr. Frank Parks took part thig afternoon in a series of competitions with members of the Danish Amateur Boxing Association. The Danes were declared winners in four events out of five.

THE NORTHERN UNION.

KEEN STRUGGLE FOR THE LEADERSHIP.

The see-saw in the leadership of the Northern Union is still in progress, and when the mail left Huddersfield were again on top, with 20 matches won out of 25 and a percentage of 84·00, as against Wigan's 19 wins in 24 matches and percentage of 81·25. Everything points to the stern fight for honours between the Lancashire and Yorkshire teams being continued right up to the end of the season. Both teams have played sterling football right through the season, except that they have both had the "off" days which seem to afflict all teams, no matter how good they are, at some time or another.

The League tables and results of matches played on Feb. 7 are as follows:—

RESULTS TO DATE.

Leigh ...	0—1	Widnes ...	0—0 0
Wigan ...	3—3 15	*Broughton R...	1—3 11
Hull Kingston	7—7 35	Bramley ...	1—0 6
Salford ...	4—3 17	*Runcorn ...	0—2 0
*Wakefield T	2—2 0	Keighley ...	0—0
*Leeds ...	0—2 6	Warrington ...	0—0
*Batley ...	1—6 20	Bradford ...	0—0
Hunslet ...	8—12 52	*York ...	1—2
*Barrow ...	2—4 16	Rochdale H...	0—2 6
Dewsbury ...	2—2 10	*Halifax ...	0—1 3
Hull ...	3—3 15	*St. Helens ...	0—1 7
Huddersfield ...	2—4 16	*Oldham ...	2—2 10

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For G.	T.	Pts.	Agst. G.	T.	Pts.	Percentage
Huddersfield	25	20	3	2	31	133	561	45	40	210	84·00
Wigan	24	19	4	1	74	107	469	35	27	151	81·25
Rochdale H.	23	17	5	1	42	74	304	21	26	130	76·08
Salford	25	17	5	1	42	42	212	18	23	105	76·08
Hull	25	18	7	0	61	89	389	29	27	139	72·00
Barrow	22	15	7	0	35	58	244	27	38	168	68·18
Hull K. R.	24	16	8	1	53	61	289	35	45	205	64·58
Widnes	24	13	10	1	30	43	189	23	33	145	58·33
Leeds	24	13	10	1	39	57	231	30	40	189	56·25
Hunslet	25	14	11	0	48	65	291	41	66	280	56·00
Warrington	23	12	10	1	44	34	190	35	55	235	54·34
Oldham	24	11	13	0	51	46	240	26	40	175	45·83
Wakefield Trin	24	10	12	2	35	35	175	37	41	203	45·83
Swinton	20	9	11	0	21	29	137	32	34	166	45·00
Broughton R	25	12	14	0	27	40	174	50	40	225	44·00
Halifax	24	10	13	1	46	38	224	41	51	235	43·75
St. Helens	24	10	13	1	44	58	283	58	70	324	43·75
Dewsbury	25	11	14	0	45	57	261	53	67	307	41·00
Batley	23	9	13	1	27	33	153	37	48	213	41·30
Keighley	21	7	14	1	20	21	104	43	58	280	34·09
Leigh	21	6	15	0	18	19	93	36	52	238	34·57
Runcorn	22	6	16	0	23	19	105	61	66	328	27·27
Bramley	22	5	17	0	25	23	116	42	73	303	22·72
Bradford	25	4	20	1	4	35	153	66	93	391	18·00
York	25	4	21	0	38	30	146	72	123	513	16·00

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PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL TO-DAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Maloja sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr Stephen
Baddeley, Col C E
Barnard, Mr F H
Battye, Captain C F and Mrs
Battye, Miss
Board, Mr A C
Bottomley, Mr H W
Brereton, Mrs
Briggs, Mr J J
Brown, Constable W F L
Bryer, Mr P
Burnett, Miss
Butler, Lady A
Butler, Miss R
Calrow, Mr R
Carter, Mr C H
Caslon, Mr S H and Mrs
Casperz, Mr E P
Chapman, Miss M D
Chaudhuri, Mr A K
Chubb, Miss
Clark Kennedy, Mr A D
Cockburn, Brig-Genl
Collins, Mr J
Colville, Mr G S E
Cowie, Mrs W A
Cox, Mrs Fitzhugh
Currie, Mr [illegible]
Dallas, Mr J E
Daniell Capt, J A S
Darby, Mrs B M H de
Davenport Jones, Miss
Davidson, Capt H M
Davidson, Mr W B
Dopping Hepenstal, Major M E
Dutton, Mr S C
Eccles, Mr P
Edwards, Mrs John
Eggar, Mr
Elam, Capt H W T and Mrs
Ellis, Mr E H
Ewan, Mr J B
Fawcett, Mr Arthur and Mrs
Fisher, Mr H A L
Foutennoig, Mr J
Martenson, Mr V
Martin, Mrs Harold, infant and nurse
Marjoribanks, IMS Maj J L, Mrs and infant.
McEwen, Col and Mrs
Merchant, Mr T F
Mitchell, Mr W A
Morison, KCIE Sir Theodore
Murcott, Mr A and Mrs
Murray, P C, G C B, I S O Rt Hon'ble Sir George
Murray, Hon'ble Lady and maid
Muspratt, Major V E
Muspratt, Mrs and two children
Mytton, Mr H J
Mytton, Mrs and child
Nash, Major H E P and Mrs
Nelson, Miss
Nettell, Mrs T
Noate, Mr E E
Nutting, Mrs and maid
Olford, Mr F
Owen Jones, Mr
Paul, Miss
Peel, Mrs
Peel, Miss
Perin, Mrs and nurse
Perreau, Major A M
Perrott, Mr J
Phipson, Mr T
Pitcairn, Mr R J M
Powell, Mrs
Power, Captain
Priestley, MP Sir Arthur
Priestley, Mr Neville and Mrs
Quinnell, Capt W A
Rainnie, Miss
Raper, Mrs H H
Rea, Mr H G and Mrs
Reid, Mr C
Reid, Mr R
Fry, Dr A P
Gairns, Mr J M
Gardner, Capt J A
Gidvani, Mr A T
Glynton, Capt G M
Gordon, Mr J
Graham, Capt B C
Gregory, Mr J and Mrs
Hall, Mrs and child
Halliday, Capt J O H
Hamnick KOSI CIE, Sir Murray
Harris, Mr G E
Harris, Mr G W P
Harris, Mrs, child and nurse
Hobbs, Mr H F
Hole, Mrs B M and Friend
Hooper, Miss M
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred
Jardine, Mr M R and Mrs
Jardine, Mrs W
Jones, Mr C A
Kerr, Mr C J and Mrs
Kilkelly, Lt-Col P P
Kirke, Mr St George F
Krickenbeck, Major R E E and Mrs
Lacey, Miss F
Lawrence, Mr S
Lawrence, Mrs
Lawrence, Miss A
Lawrie, Mr P B
Lawrie, Mrs and maid
Lawson, Mr A
Lean, Mrs K E
Leslie, Mrs D
Leslie, Mrs J L
Lewes, Mrs J H and infant
Lowe, Mrs N Grierson, and maid
MacLlwaine, Mr A A W
MacMahon, Capt H F E
Madge, CIE Mr W C
Manasseh, Mr and Mrs
Reid, Mrs, child and nurse
Rice, Mrs and child
Richardson, Mr A
Roberts, Mrs
Robinson, Mrs J
Robinson, Miss
Ronaldshay, MP Rt Hon the Earl of
Ronaldshay, The Countess of
Rozare, Mr W C
Rundall, Mr L B
Scott, Mr R R
Sharples, Mrs T
Simpson, Mr
Sorabio, R E, Lt-Col R F and Mrs
Sortwell, Mr E C
Sortwell, Mrs A F
Sortwell, Miss F A
Spence, Mr G A and Mrs
Stainforth, Lt Col H G
Stanton, Mr W C and Mrs
Steuart, Mr J W
St George, Mr. G
Stone, Mr W
Stuart, Mr
Sylvester, Mr A J
Thelle, Miss A
Thomas, Mr B D
Thomson, Mr T
Townshend, Mrs
Trafalgar, Viscountess and maid
Trequaire, Mrs
Tuckwell, Mrs H L
Turner, Lt-Col F and Mrs
Turner, Mr H. J.
Vinogrrdoff, Mr T
Ward, Mr E C
Ward, Mrs and infant
Weldon, Mr W L
Weldon, Mrs, two infants and nurse
Whitmare, Mr W
Wilson, Capt J A
Wolley, Miss
Young, Mr W H and Mrs

DEPARTURES BY THE CLEOPATRA.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cleopatra, on the 1st March from the Victoria Dock No. 7.

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock shed No. 7, on the 1st March, at 9-30 a.m. sharp.

Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the 1st March at 8 a.m.

Arnell, Lt-Col A S
Baumatyne, Capt & Mrs
Banker, Mr
Birkbeck, Lt E
Bisseker, Mr H T
Blair, Capt & Mrs W K
Blair, Capt & Mrs D A
Booth, Mrs W
Brown, Miss Dr J
Brown, Mr G
Brewer, Lt J C
Brownell, Mr C N
Buxton, Miss
Callaghan, Lt G F
Cairns, Mr J
Coronaos, Mr and Mrs
Creagh, Capt
Crocker, Mrs W J
Dann, Lt-Col and Mrs H C B
Dickinson, Major W H
Dhavle, Mr B B
Downing, Miss N R
Duthie, Capt A M
Eck, Mr Otto
Eduljee, Mr A
Fowler, Miss J L
Fahrlop, Mrs & child
Flynn, Mr J M
Girdlestone, Mrs M A, child and nurse
Glass, Mr H S
Glass, Mr S W L
Gray, Miss M
Gut, Mrs and child
Haynes, Mr and Mrs A M
Hill, Mr
Hill, Miss
Hornsby, Mr
Hudson, Mr and Mrs B
Hunt, Capt F K
Jost, Mr and Mrs C
Ibbotson, Mr
Kaven, Mr
Keighley, Mrs V A
Knowles, Mrs A B, child and nurse
Lillie, Major F S
Livingstone, Miss M H E
Lindell, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Mackay, Miss L F A
Macpherson, Lt A B
Manuel, Mrs
Marsh, Capt E W H
Maine, Mr
Maw, Mr C R
Milward, Capt
Montgomery, Mr W A
Morse, Capt A H
Murat, Mr and Mrs
Orbison, Dr and Mrs J H
Orbison, Master
Orbison, Miss
Orbison, Miss
Orbison, Miss
Owen, Miss A H
Patterson, Major
Peebles, Mr and Mrs W J M and infant
Pope, Capt P F
Quayle, Mr and Mrs W E
Renton, Miss
Richards, Miss P
Ryves, Mrs and child
Ryves, Miss
Scobie, Lt J A M
Schellenberg, Miss
Seton, Col and Mrs and 4 children
Skipwith, Lt C G J
Smart, Mr and Mrs
Smart, Miss
Smith, Mr
Staples, Mr and Mrs E W H
Thomas, Mr E W
Trueman, Capt and Mrs H J
Westwood, Mrs and infant
Wise, Capt P K
Worgan, Capt R B
Wyatt, Mr and Mrs A W
Zucker, Mr

[The passenger list of the "China" will be found on page 8.]

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.
Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the Skin
It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvety. Delicately Perfumed The finest Hair dressing.
PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. ON ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

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"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of
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Fine Household Soaps.
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STAR CAR
801 MILES IN 12 HOURS
Completely equipped, 5 seated streamline body, painted grey brass finish, cape cart hood, glass screen, speedometer, five detachable wheels, with Dunlop tyres, with dynamo lighting equipment complete. . . . . Rs. 7,250
A REALLY FAST and POWERFUL CAR. TEST THE CAR YOURSELF
Write, 'phone or call, and we will immediately arrange a run that will show both the car's speed and hill-climbing powers.
SOLE AGENTS
THE NEW MOTOR-CAR AGENCY,
QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY

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As to comfort, style, and utility of your footwear is found in the choice of
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OUR BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on our Premises under
EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	"
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	"
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	"
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	3	"
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	"
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	"
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS ...	20	0	"

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BOMBAY & POONA

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Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

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DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalla, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
" White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Muscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0

TABLE WINES		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Domestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Domestica, Vin de table, White	1	12

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12

SUPERIOR BRANDIES		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
" 1895 (two crown)	4	8
" 1890 (rinces)	5	0
" 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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BRAND	Price Rs. a. P.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
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Dewar's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
Stanley Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
White Chamelin 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Crystal Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 imp. gallons.

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Beethoven.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—
Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc.

LIPP PIANOS
"The best upright piano in the world."—T Haigh, Mus B.

STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS
"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Joh. Brahms.

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Splendid Construction.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Letters relating to editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor, and communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 4-30 p.m.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Saturday, 28th Feb., 1914.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

The attempt to bring about the downfall of the Japanese Minister for Home Affairs has evidently failed. But the Government apparently have not yet secured relief from the embarrassing situation which has been developing steadily for some time, and was intensified by the circumstances attending the introduction of the motion of censure, in the Lower House of the Diet, in connection with the Navy scandals. It may be recalled that when the defeat of the motion was announced to the crowds waiting outside the Houses of Parliament, their attitude became so threatening that armed force had to be used to disperse them. As in South Africa recently, and in the United Kingdom previously, the use of force in such cases was defended by Ministers on the ground that the mob threatened the maintenance of peace and order, and *prima facie*, at all events, this contention would appear to be a most reasonable and convincing one. Unfortunately, however, there are other circumstances that preclude the hope that popular dissatisfaction with the existing conditions can be dispelled by votes in the Diet. The unrest in Japan, of which we have just been afforded visible signs, is deep seated, and has been accumulating under the surface for some years, ever since the war indeed. The incidence of taxation and the cost of living have steadily increased, facts which the Socialists, who, in Japan as elsewhere, are increasing in number, were not slow to utilise as a weapon in their campaign. The burden of armaments has affected the country seriously and the very heavy expenditure recently proposed elicited most strenuous opposition, which has been met by the reductions made by the Budget Committee. It was stated last year that the Japanese Navy was to be rendered capable of meeting "a certain imaginary foe" possessed of twenty-one battleships and armoured cruisers, and the programme which was to be completed by 1916-17 was to cost £54 millions sterling. This sum, it is now stated, has been reduced to £9,300,000 and the programme provides for the construction of only three new battleships. It is noteworthy, however, that the recent popular demonstrations against the Government have taken place since the elaborate naval programme was cut down, and this would certainly indicate that the popular imagination has seized upon other grievances. The inquiry into the Navy scandals is still proceeding, and the latest messages dealing with the situation state that the Minister of Marine has embarrassed the Government by accepting responsibility for them. There is reason to fear that the country is on the verge of a serious domestic crisis, and as the people appear to have abandoned the attitude of stoical patience which formerly was so marked a characteristic of the Japanese, the storm, if and when it bursts, is likely to be serious and prolonged. There still exists a considerable barrier between Japan and the West, and until this has been removed perfect understanding of the real situation in the country will not be possible. The Japanese are still a young nation and have not yet succeeded in acquiring full knowledge of affairs, and it is possible that the developments that have occurred among them have been too rapid and immense for their grasp.

A New Order for Women.

In several of the leading London newspapers attention has lately been given to the proposal that a special Order of Distinction shall be created for women whose services to the State deserve recognition. It does indeed seem strange that no such Order already exists, but such is nevertheless the case, for the three British Orders which at present admit feminine members are not of this specific type. England therefore remains almost the only European country which is deficient in this respect, an odd shortcoming in a nation which, whatever the suffragettes may say, is peculiarly considerate and chivalrous where its women are concerned. Perhaps one explanation of the deficiency is to be found in the fact that a calm conservatism still sways masculine opinion, and that in spite of the feminist propaganda, the majority of men persist in their belief that public-spiritedness, and width of outlook, are exceptional rather than usual in women. To violate the rules of ancient Orders so as to include one or two outstanding cases, or to form a new Order for which women only would be eligible, would in fact appear to many people as a measure for which the demand would be too small to warrant the taking of such a step. This point of view is scarcely justifiable, and though we need not be too eager to join in the hasty trumpetings with which so much feminine mediocrity is hailed by partisans of the Women's movement, we can scarcely ignore the fact that the so-called exceptional women are very numerous, and that they have played a part in public affairs and in the furtherance of social reform, which merits a more definite recognition than it has as yet received. Apart from such women as Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, and Hannah More, whose names stand out conspicuously in the history of nineteenth-century progress, it is easy to recall many less well-known enthusiasts whose life-work has been an eloquent refutation of the theory that an essential narrowness of outlook is the most salient of feminine characteristics. Agnes Weston, who inaugurated the now ubiquitous institutions which provide for the physical and moral well-being of the sailor; Sarah Robinson, who founded the original Soldier's Home, branches of which are to be found in all the remote corners of the world where Tommy Atkins is stationed; Catherine Booth who shared with General Booth the labour and the glory of starting the Salvation Army on its beneficent career—these are but a few of the names which spring readily to one's mind as representative of the type of women upon whom such honours as those now suggested might fitly have been bestowed. Nor is the present day less rich in noble women than past times: if an "Order of Alexandra" were to be established, it would not be likely to languish for lack of suitable recipients, whose efforts in the cause of humanity may be taken to merit some outward token of the esteem in which their country holds them.

The Troubles in Mexico.

President Wilson's policy with regard to Mexico is being vigorously criticised at Washington, and it is noteworthy that among those who oppose it is Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, whose action in Persia showed that he is no unswerving advocate of interference by one country in the affairs of another. Mr. Shuster, in an article which he contributes to the *Century Magazine*, declares that "moral suasion," as adopted by President Wilson, is entirely inadequate, and he points out that the situation is one in which European Powers as well as the United States are greatly interested. Mr. Shuster's remedy for the existing anarchy is the coercion of Huerta by the United States, England, France, Germany and Spain. If this action were taken, Mr. Shuster believes that a settlement would speedily follow. "It would be no longer a case of a war to the death by a proud people against the hated Yankee seeking to annex their country." The publication by the Powers of an agreement among themselves that the integrity of Mexican territory would be maintained, and that the sole purpose of the intervention was to secure the establishment of some form of constitutional Government by the Mexicans, would, in Mr. Shuster's opinion, give the lie to those who sought to incite resistance through deceiving their more ignorant countrymen. This sounds plausible enough and no doubt the Powers could coerce Huerta for the time being, but Mexico is a vast country with a population which includes turbulent elements, and while it might be easy to maintain order so long as foreign troops were employed, there would be no guarantee that anarchy would not again arise so soon as they were withdrawn. A President who owed his position to foreign intervention would certainly not find his office a bed of roses.

Notes of the Day.

The way in which the problem of safety at sea has been taken up is strikingly emphasised in the case of the Aquitania, the new great Cunarder. Not only will the liner herself be fitted with "wireless," but her life-boats will be similarly equipped. The vessel is the first in the world to carry boats fitted with a Marconi or any other wireless installation, and the departure marks an important development in the work of robbing the sea of its terrors.

It is interesting to note that the Indian Central Flying School, which was established at Sitapur some months ago, has made its first flights. The staff, it will be recalled, consists of four officers who were trained on Salisbury Plain. The work of the staff for the first year will be of an experimental nature in order to discover the exact aerial conditions which are to be found in India and to observe the difference between these and the conditions prevailing in other climates. It has been decided for certain reasons, that no recruiting of officers for the Corps shall take place in this country until the experiments have been concluded.

There has been some agitation recently regarding a tax imposed in Portuguese East Africa, and a number of British Indian residents forwarded a vigorously worded memorial to the Government asking that representations should be made to the Portuguese Government with a view to the abrogation of the impost. The local Goan community appear now to have discovered that Goan residents in the Colony will be affected; and a meeting is to be held at which resolutions of protest will be submitted. If the resolutions are adopted they will be forwarded to the Central Government at Lisbon. This will be the first political meeting held by Goans in Bombay for some years.

The discovery of a practical method of exterminating locusts will be of interest in Sind and other parts of India where crops suffer by their depredations. Dr. d'Herelle, a young French scientist, has been experimenting in the Argentine Republic, and is reported that he has succeeded in exterminating swarms of locusts by the distribution of a bacillus which is responsible for a disease that is apparently endemic among the hordes. It is also stated that he is able to cultivate the bacillus to such a point of virulence that it is fatal to the insects within twenty four hours, and that it propagates itself with intense rapidity. A liquid is infected with the culture, and is then sprinkled on the plants on which the locusts are likely to settle.

A stranger here might well be excused for being misled into the belief that Bombay is obsessed by parochial and petty jealousy of Calcutta. This idea is, of course, absurd, but it is fostered by the attitude which a certain Bombay newspaper invariably adopts where Calcutta is concerned. Calcutta and Bombay have many things in common; certainly both are interested in the good government of India. It is fatuous to suggest, as is constantly being done, that the opposition of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the change of capital arises from unworthy or contemptible motives. The Chamber may be right, or it may be wrong, but it at least gives definite reasons for its attitude, and the objections which it has put forward have been endorsed by Lord Curzon and other statesmen who have occupied the high office of Viceroy of India.

It would not be a matter for surprise if a section of the Unionist Press were to make a departure from what has now become a matter of routine and refrain from claiming the result of the by-election in Leith Burghs as a verdict against the Home Rule policy of the Government. When the figures are analysed they appear very extraordinary. Compared with those of the last election, in December 1910, there is an increase of 1,395 votes in the total poll. The Home Rule vote rose by 1,420, but the votes recorded for the Unionist candidate were actually 25 less than on the previous occasion. In 1910 the majority for Home Rule was 1,785; at the election just decided it was 3,362. Notwithstanding this, however, the Government's position in the House of Commons has been weakened by the loss of the seat, a fact, which, it may be presumed, will cause some jubilation in the ranks of the Labour party whose intervention was the cause of it.

It is universally admitted that the creation of a Women's Medical Service for India would be an inestimable boon to the women of India. A Calcutta Nationalist organ, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, however, sees in the proposal nothing but an attempt to increase the number of "white women" employed in this country. The Englishmen who have participated in advancing this beneficent project, we are told by the high-souled editor of the *Patrika*, "have no doubt been actuated by a motive which, though not very noble or wise, is at least not unnatural—we mean that of introducing here as many of their own race, male or female, as possible, in order to avert the dreaded calamity of the loaves and fishes of the Indian public services being captured by the struggling though ever-progressive children of the soil." This is the kind of fare which the Bengalis have served out to them by their journalistic guides.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ULSTER PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London, February 13.

Superb weather and the[illegible] aroused throughout the[illegible] political issues of unu[illegible] ness combined to [illegible] tedly large crowds [illegible] the ceremonial o[illegible] session of the [illegible] the United K[illegible] and Ireland[illegible] ed. It [illegible] Processio[illegible] out acre[illegible] did no[illegible] Admi[illegible] num[illegible] to [illegible] In[illegible] i[illegible]

[illegible] and brilia[illegible] read it is stated or implied [illegible] a new departure. That is not quite accurate. Until the time of Queen Victoria it was customary for the crown to be worn when the ruler opened Parliament in person. When Queen Victoria opened her first Parliament, in 1837, she wore a diamond tiara, and her successor King Edward always ascended the throne bareheaded, donning his field-marshal's hat just before reading the Royal speech. The ancient practice was resumed by King George last session. There was, however, one new feature in the present reign. I allude to the chair placed on the right of the throne. The general expectation and hope of the privileged spectators that it would be occupied by the Heir Apparent was not realised. The Prince of Wales did not attend and the chair remained vacant. His Majesty it was noticed specially emphasized the solemn passage of the speech relating to Home Rule and paused for a few seconds at the close of the sentence in which he invited the goodwill and co-operation of men of all parties and creeds in healing dissensions in Ireland, and in "laying" the foundations of a lasting settlement. The incident made a profound impression on all present and no doubt contributed to produce the more hopeful view of the situation that immediately followed the reading of the King's speech. The effect of the King's arresting words was also seen in the admirable tone manifested in the debates in both Houses on the Opposition / amendments relating to the Ulster problem. Foreigners sojourning in London have remarked on the splendid self-control shown in every quarter of the Legislature at such a critical time. As one of them said to me—imagine what it would have been in Paris or Berlin in similar circumstances! "So long as we can behave in that way," said a Conservative friend of mine, "our future is still of hope. I hope," he added, "this virility of temper and demeanour will be sustained to the last."

The Ulster Problem.

Mr. Asquith's promised concessions are being anxiously awaited. In the meantime much interest has been aroused by the plan put forward by that well-known Irishman, Sir Horace Plunkett. His proposal is that the Bill as it stands should be accepted by Ulster upon three conditions. First, a clause should be inserted providing that at the end of a fixed number of years it shall be decided by a plebiscite taken in a defined area of Ulster, whether that area shall continue subject to the Irish Parliament. Secondly, both sections of Irishmen should be invited to suggest any amendments which could be incorporated in the Bill by consent. Thirdly, the Ulster Volunteers should be given the opportunity of being organized as a Territorial force, with the double object of adding a very valuable body to the troops available for Home defence and of preserving intact for the Ulster Unionists an ultimate safeguard on which they rely for the preservation of their liberties. The Prime Minister, in his speech of Tuesday, spoke very favourably of Sir Horace Plunkett's first condition; but it does not seem to Irish Unionists to be at all a practicable solution. They might accept, as a *pis aller*, an agreement based on the exclusion of the four Protestant counties for a specified term with a plebiscite at the end of that time to decide whether the inhabitants desired to be incorporated in the Home Rule scheme. Lord Loreburn, speaking in the House of Lords on Wednesday, urged that "under Home Rule" Ulster should have a veto on all new legislation affecting the Northern province, a Minister specially charged with the administration of Ulster affairs and a Board of Patronage responsible for the appointments to official positions in Ulster.

The Bishop and the Women.

The Bishop of London has subjected himself to considerable annoyance by not remembering what happens to those who in quarrels interpose. Like the good-natured obliging man he is, he consented rather weakly to pay a second visit to Holloway Gaol to continue his investigations into the alleged inhuman treatment of prisoners. And his second report is even more fiercely denounced by those who sought his assistance than was his first. One of the leaders, Mrs. Dacre Fox, styles it a "white-washing report" and has invited the Bishop to be forcibly fed before an audience of Suffragettes next Monday at the hall in Knightsbridge in which weekly meetings have been held since they were evicted from the Pavilion Music Hall. Moreover, some of the indignant ladies have been doing a sort of *dharna* at his Lordship's house in St. James's Square. Their object, they declared in planting themselves for many hours at the Bishop's front door was either to gain admission or be arrested. Neither wish was gratified. Later, however, the Bishop consented to see them. Many people are inclined to agree with what was said on the subject by Sir Edward Clarke at the Church House on Monday. "When," the distinguished K. C. remarked, "I hear of a Bishop going to Holloway Gaol to see whether it is hurting a criminal to be restrained by force from committing suicide, and when I

[illegible] been persistently dire[illegible] Turkish Empire." [illegible] Harold Cox would have be[illegible] the Cabinet changes, rendered nec[illegible] sary by the very convenient resignation of Lord Gladstone, had resulted in Sir Edward's Grey's transference from the Foreign Office to some other department. Mr. Cox maintained that our whole foreign policy since Sir E. Grey assumed his present post has been marked by deliberate subservience to Russia and that the intention apparently was to keep Turkey weak so that when the time comes she could be swallowed by Russia.

The Proposed "Dominions House."

Lord Chelmsford's mission to Canada on behalf of the ambitious scheme of Earl Grey for the erection in the Strand of a grand "Dominions House" has been fruitless. Mr. Borden's Government think the Aldwych site too expensive and, moreover, are not enamoured with the idea of a single building for all the self-governing Dominions. For the site alone it seems that £1,200,000 would be required, and it is estimated that the cost of erecting the structure according to Lord Grey's plan would amount to another £1,200,000. Lord Grey recently went to Australia for the benefit of his health and the unwelcome news from Canada reached him on his landing at Adelaide. Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour in that city, a few days ago, he said they must not condole with him for what he hoped was only the temporary overthrow of his proposal, but rather with the people of the Dominions and of the United Kingdom. The opportunity of securing so desirable a position, he declared, is too precious to be lightly thrown away and possibly the money for the purchase of the site might be forthcoming from private sources. He added:—

"I shall be grateful to those who may wish to join in the attempt to secure for Imperial uses this unique and truly magnificent site and to divert the possibility of its being devoted to the purposes of a French hotel, if they will inform me by cable addressed to 'Governmen: House, Melbourne' of the amount they are prepared to contribute towards its purchase." Lord Grey's optimism is sublime. Unless the Canadian Government change their attitude, and it does not look as if there is much chance of this, people are not likely, I should have thought, to subscribe over a million sterling for a project, the realization of which admittedly depends upon the co-operation of the whole of the Overseas Dominions.

The Royal Britannic Institute.

It is proposed to change the name of the Royal Colonial Institute to "The Royal Britannic Institute." The Council of the Institute after protracted consideration are in favour of the alteration being made and the Fellows will be asked to decide the matter at their annual meeting next month.

The Council of the Northumberland Street Institute may be right, but their selection of the word "Britannic" in this connection does not seem to be entirely happy. Many, however, would be puzzled to make a happier choice. Some people in the Dominions do not share the objection felt to the word "Colonial" being applied to the self-governing possessions but apparently their numbers are negligible and minorities must give way to majorities.

The Train Murder.

The exceptional interest excited by the strange murder of the boy Starchfield on the North London Railway a month ago has been intensified by fresh evidence as to identity, and by some rather remarkable discrepancies in the statements of some of the witnesses for the prosecution. When the father of the boy was brought up at the police court on the 6th inst. a new witness, John Moore, a timber porter, swore that on a Thursday recently at about ten minutes to 2 o'clock, he saw Starchfield and a little boy going towards Kentish Town-road. Asked by counsel if he knew Starchfield the witness replied "Yes and he knows me—don't you?" he asked the accused. The report says that the latter shook his head and murmured a denial. At the next sitting of the court Moore was closely cross-examined. He mentioned that before he obtained his present situation he was employed at Frascati's in Oxford-street as a plate-washer and that he used to see Starchfield selling newspapers near the corner of Tottenham Court-road. He left Frascati's two years ago and did not see Starchfield again until the day spoken of. This man has sworn that Starchfield was on the occasion mentioned wearing a cap. The commercial traveller, Mr. Richard White, who has indentified the accused as the man with the boy at the Railway station, says he was wearing "a dark trilby hat or a dented bowler". Mrs. Wood declares that the man she saw with a boy in Kentish Town-road was wearing "a hard or a soft felt hat". In the course of Moore's cross-examination a reference was made to the reward of £500 offered by a newspaper to the person giving information leading to the arrest of the murderer. There are serious objections to such rewards, and especially such large ones, being offered by newspapers, and if something could be done to stop the practice I think a good many people would be pleased.

Leith [illegible] surprising, especially [illegible]oral was a strong candidate, b[illegible]ing the Provost. The great increase in the Labour vote was totally unexpected.

Mr. Bonar Law has telegraphed to Mr. Currie: "Victory is the crowning mercy for the loyalists of Ireland."

OPINIONS ON THE RESULT.

The result was announced too late for the editorials in the morning papers.

The *Morning Post* in a brief leaderette says: "The contributory cause to the result was the South African deportations, which is doing infinite harm among the workers. The contest at Leith is only the beginning of a controversy which we regard with the gravest forebodings."

The result was vociferously cheered by Unionists in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George was speaking at the time, and in retort to the gibes he said: "Compared with 1900, we have a majority of 3,000 for Home Rule and Land Reforms."

Mr. Currie, in an interview, said: "It is Scotland's notice to quit. The election was fought on Home Rule."

Mr. Smith is reported to have admitted that the result was disappointing and that it was in the nature of a calamity.—Reuter.

The vacancy was caused through the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir R. C. Munro Ferguson to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in succession to Lord Denman. The figures at the last election were:—

R. C. Munro Ferguson (L).... 7,069
F. A. Macquisten (U).... 5,284

Lib. majority 1,785

The defeated Liberal candidate, Mr. Malcolm Smith, is the head of the Municipality in Leith.

HOME RULE.

VOTE OF CENSURE TO BE MOVED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Unionist leaders have decided to move a vote of censure on the Government on March 3, for refusing to announce the suggested amendments to the Home Rule Bill.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES FETED.

LABOUR DINNER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided to-night at a dinner in the so-called Strangers' Dining-room in the House of Commons given in honour of the South African deportees.

Over one hundred prominent Labourites were present. The proceedings were private. It is understood that Mr. Bain and Mr. Poutens replied to a toast.

A certain amount of curiosity was shown by members who watched from the lobby the dinner-party gathering. There was, however, no incident.—Reuter.

NATURALISATION BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED THIS SESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is understood that a Bill to promote uniformity of naturalisation of of all subjects of the British Empire has been drafted by the Government and that it is hoped to pass it this session.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

PROPOSED INSTITUTION OF PEACE COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Sir Edward Grey has announced that the Imperial Government is considering proposals of the United States for the establishment of a treaty instituting peace commissions to examine and report upon the subjects of dispute. The draft seemed generally acceptable, but would have to be considered in conjunction with the self-governing colonies as special provision was required to meet their interests.—Reuter.

THE AGA KHAN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Aga Khan has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

RAMPANT ANARCHY

SERIOUS NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

SIGNS OF REVOLUTION.

LISBON, Feb. 27.

A railway] strike has again broken [illegible]ut in Portugal and many outrages are [illegible]ported in connection with it. Several [illegible]ds trains have been derailed and [illegible]dynamited. Communication with [illegible] has been greatly delayed and [illegible]hwires have been cut.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

[illegible]believed in Madrid that the [illegible]n Portugal are more that a [illegible]y strike.

[illegible]r Secretary for the Interior [illegible]tatement that an extensive [illegible]y movement is apparently [illegible]hat anarchy is rampant.

[illegible]ed that no further informa- [illegible]linable even by wireless, and [illegible]international mail service is [illegible]—Reuter.

SAO THOME AND PRINCIPE.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Baptist Missionary Society has notified the Foreign Office of the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Bowskill in the Portuguese Congo in connection with the recruiting of natives for Sao Thome and Principe.

The Foreign Office is communicating with the Portuguese Government.—Reuter.

BAY OF BISCAY DISASTER.

THIRTEEN SAVED: TWENTY-ONE DROWNED.

CORUNNA, Feb. 26.

Reports have been received here of the rescue of the crew of the s.s. Eklyptika by the s.s. Wildenfels. The latter found the Eklyptika drifting, being badly damaged. She launched her boats and then the doomed vessel disappeared, her bows dipping into the ocean. The Wildenfels rescued thirteen men and the captain, who afterwards succumbed.

Twenty-one persons perished.

ANOTHER WIRELESS APPEAL.

FRENCH OIL STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The P. and O. steamer Mantua off Plymouth, reports that she spoke the French oil-steamer Jules-Henry in the Bay of Biscay as her engines had broken down. She asked to be taken in tow, but the Mantua informed her that she was unable to comply. She, however, sent wireless messages to other vessels as to the Jules-Henry's whereabouts and requirements. It is explained that the Mantua could not delay as she was carrying the mails.—Reuter.

[The Ekliptika is a Danish steamer of a registered tonnage of 2,110, and was built at Flensberg for a firm in Uranie. The Wildenfels is a Hansa liner and has been trading to Indian ports for some years.]

ORANGE FREE STATE ELECTION.

VICTORY OF HERTZOG'S PARTY.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 27.

The elections to the Provincial Council of the Orange Free State Province have resulted in the return of 21 of the South African or Boer party with Hertzogite leanings and one Labourite Both the old Unionist seats have been lost.—Reuter.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

COPPER AND COAL DISCOVERED IN THE ANTARCTIC.

ADELAIDE, Feb. 26.

Dr. Mawson's ship, the Aurora, has arrived here. Dr. Mawson says the expedition has been eminently successful and has, perhaps, had the best scientific results which have been attained in the Antarctic. A wonderful collection of specimens has been gathered, including minerals, of which some rich deposits were found, especially of copper. There are also indications of the existence of vast coal-fields.

The expedition suffered much discomfort owing to continuous and terrific winds, which were frequently gauged at over two hundred miles an hour.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

PRICELESS SCRIPTURAL RELICS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Suffragettes have burnt the historic Whitekirk Church, East Lothian, including its priceless scriptural relics, despite a gallant attempt to save them.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRUISER RE-FLOATED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The French cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau, which was stranded in the Gulf of Juan, has been refloated.—Reuter.

FATAL GERMAN DUEL.

METZ, Feb., 27.

A duel was fought here between Lieut. St. George and Lieut. Haage, of the same regiment. Lieut. Haage, who was killed, was compelled by the rules of the court of honour to challenge Lieut. St. George for the latter's behaviour to the former's wife at a masked ball.—Reuter.

THE EXPENDITURE ON DELHI.

PROTEST BY PUBLIC BODIES.

SIX CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE COMBINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. J. Shorrock seconded by Mr. Norman McHead and supported by Sir Allan Arthur, was passed without opposition:—

That the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce assembled in their annual general meeting emphatically protest against the excessive outlay of public funds on the new capital city at Delhi, seeing that a great expenditure must be incurred during the next few years in the furtherance of th industrial, commercial and railway development of India.

In the course of his speech Mr. Shorrock said that the Chambers of Commerce of Coconada, South Coromandel, Narayanganj and Chittagong approved of the terms of the resolution, and that the Madras Chamber approved generally, but were holding a meeting themselves to discuss it specially.

THE BUILDING ESTIMATES.

The head of one of the biggest firms of Engineers, Architects, Builders and Contractors mercilessly ridiculed the idea of building a new city with £2,800,000, says the *Statesman*. It is too utterly absurd for words, he said, and this will be all the more readily recognised when it is known that for some years past almost that sum has been spent every year in Calcutta, in alterations, improvements, additions to old buildings and constructing new ones. The money has been coming out of so many hundreds of pockets that few people have realised the immense amounts represented by building operations in Calcutta every year. The Government might be able to have a Government House, some offices, and a few buildings for their officials, but this was as far as the £2,800,000 would take them. It would probably not suffice for residences for their clerks. Judging from the estimates the original proposal must have been very much modified, but with the amount which it was estimated the buildings would cost, they could not do much. They would hardly be able to build a decent sort of a village with it. This estimate must either be for a very much modified scheme, or else the Government were at last realising the magnitude of the task they had undertaken and the utter uselessness and wilful waste of all this money, and were attempting by easy stages to back out of this huge blunder.

FIRST INSTALMENT.

Another equally well-known gentleman, who controls a similar concern and undertakes huge building contracts was unwilling to hazard an opinion upon the estimate cabled by Reuter, without having before him the details upon which that figure was arrived at. Without knowing what the Government proposed to do he remarked that it was impossible to say whether it might be accepted. He could not say what sort of a city it was intended to build. It might be that they were going to have a very modest little city with a miniature Government House, but if this estimate was for the grandiose scheme which was originally launched, all he could say was that everyone here, Indians and Europeans alike, were thankful for having such a good Viceroy, and such skilful and expert engineers, and town planners, who had been able to reduce the original estimate of £4,000,000, to £2,800,000 and save the pockets of the public to the extent of the difference, unless this was a sort of first instalment only.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL BUSINESS.

COMMENTS ON SIR C ARMSTRONGS PROPOSAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The following are comments upon the view expressed by the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that commercial and financial business in the Imperial Legislative Council should be taken up in the autumn instead of in the spring.

The "*Madras Mail* doubts whether Sir Charles Armstrong's scheme would work as well as he supposes, but thinks an endeavour should be made to carry it out.

The *Madras Times*: Times have changed greatly during the last few years and sundry consequential changes ought to be made in the system of procedure.

The *Hindu*, Madras: We think that Sir Charles Armstrong's demand made at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for more even distribution of work is sound, though we doubt whether his particular suggestion is calculated to remove the present defects.

The *Sind Gazette*: The proper period for calling business men away from their own commercial affairs to handle commercial affairs of the Empire is not in the cold weather when they are usually working under the highest pressure, but in the autumn, when, as a rule, they are pleasantly conscious of a marked relaxation of the pace.

CALCUTTA MURDER TRIAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The trial of Nirmal Kanto Roy, who is charged with the murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and a boy named Ananta Teli, was resumed in the High Court Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury.

Sree Dosad, a hackney-carriage driver, deposed to having chased the accused who had a pistol in his hand. In cross-examination he said he had received Rs. 750 as reward.

Debi Barhil, the owner of a pan shop in front of which the accused was arrested, described the manner of the arrest.

The case is proceeding.

CRISIS IN JAPAN.

MOTION OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE OPPOSED.

TOKIO, Feb. 26.

The Diet to-day rejected the vote of censure against the Home Minister by 204 votes to 153. The Minister defended the action of the police on the ground that the mob threatened the maintenance of peace and order. There was, he said, no justification for disciplinary measures.—Reuter.

[HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

A message by the mail says:—

The scandal which is now under investigation by the Japanese authorities is surrounded by a certain degree of mystery. A man named Richter, who had been employed in the office in Tokyo of the German firm of naval contractors, Messrs. Siemens, Schuckert, & Co., was recently condemned in Berlin to two years' penal servitude for stealing important documents from the offices of his employers and attempting to convert them into money by means of blackmail. The prisoner alleged that the papers contained proof that Messrs. Siemens, Schuckert had tried to bribe high Japanese officials in order to obtain naval contracts. This allegation the firm denied, but the revelations which were made in Berlin brought a storm of criticism on the heads of the Japanese Government, and especially against the Satsuma Clan, of which Admiral Yamamoto, the Prime Minister, is a member, and which is primarily responsible for Japanese naval expansion.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Apart from the scandals there is a deep-rooted opposition to the heavy expenditure on the Navy. A proof of this feeling may be seen in the reductions which have been made by the Budget Committee in the Naval Estimates. There is some haziness about the actual Japanese naval programme, which has been altered more than once owing to financial stringency. According to a Ministerial statement last year the Japanese Navy was to be rendered capable of meeting a "certain imaginary foe" possessed of 21 battleships and armoured cruisers. The programme, which was to be completed by 1916-17, was to cost £54,000,000. This outlay was subsequently reduced £35,000,000, while the latest version provides for the construction of three new battleships at an estimated cost of £9,300,000.

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

STRONG CRITICISM OF BURMA JUDGE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In concluding of his address for the appellant in the Channing Arnold appeal before the Privy Council, Sir Robert Finlay declared that the conviction could not stand. The true question had not been presented to the jury. Very serious mistakes both in law and facts abounded in the judge's summing up and the conviction ought to be quashed on the ground that a substantial injustice had been done.

Mr. David Wilson, Mr. Arnold's junior counsel, following laid emphasis upon the fact that throughout the pacification of Burma, the discipline of British officers and men had been so splendid that no instance had occurred of an outrage against a female.

The slightest case of that kind would produce alienation of popular sentiment. He contended that Mr. Andrew was a weak man and blundered into the conclusion that his friend was innocent and refused to listen to anything else. He drove a coach and four through all the regulations of the court. So carried away was he by bias that to an impartial judge like Mr. Arnold it appeared a monster iniquity.

Sir H. E. Richards, for the Crown, submitted that the appellants had made out no case and that there was no question now of interference with the sentence although the appellant was entitled to ask for the removal of the stigma of the conviction.—

LATER.

In the course of his speech for the Crown, at the resumed hearing of the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold before the Privy Council yesterday, Sir H. E. Richards submitted that there was no answer at all to the greater part of the libels. Conviction was inevitable. If anybody was dissatisfied with Mr. Andrew's conduct of the McCormick enquiry he could have applied for a rehearing of the case before the High Court.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

DOMICILE CERTIFICATES.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission, Mr. Cousins, Chief Immigration Officer, declared that the particular grievances ventilated by the Indians were against the law rather than against its administration.

Referring to domicile certificates, Mr. Cousins said that although twelve months were not stipulated in the act as the limit of absence from the Cape, the forms supplied by the Government quoted twelve months, which gave a period sufficient to indicate whether the Indians had the major interest in another country.

Indians gave evidence urging that there should be no time limit to certificates, and that permission should be granted to the wives of a polygamous marriage to enter the Union.—Reuter.

IRRIGATION IN AUSTRALIA.

GOOD CROPS AFTER A RAINLESS SEASON.

SYDNEY, Feb. 27.

Irrigation has shown splendid results in the Murrumbidgee district. The last six months have been without rain yet the crops are good while the fruit is excellent. Dairying has also been successful.—Reuter.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

QUESTION OF ARMED INTERVENTION.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

President Wilson, questioned regarding the rumour that President Huerta had refused to allow the American Legation to have a guard sent to Mexico, said the American Admiral did not think the despatch of marines was necessary.

President Wilson said he was unable to see any parallel between the present conditions in Mexico and the Boxer troubles in China. He was of opinion that no armed force could be landed in Mexico under international law without provoking war, unless the Mexican authorities consented.—Reuter.

MR. BENTON'S EXECUTION.

LATER.

At a conference between Mr. Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, it was decided that Mr. Perceval, the British Consul at Galveston, shall not proceed to Mexico to examine Mr. Benton's body until better arrangements can be made.

A United States official left to-day for Chihuahua to make arrangements for the examination of Mr. Benton's body. General Villa has agreed to its being examined by a commission of two Americans, two British and a doctor. He will further provide a special train for the commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

WHY HUERTA REFUSES TO RESIGN.

The Foreign Minister, Senor Mohono, informed the Press recently, according to a telegram from Washington, that President Huerta will not resign in favour of anyone, since he is the only man capable of accomplishing the task which destiny has assigned to him.

A private telegram from El Paso on Feb. 10, removes the last hope of exaggeration regarding the El Cumbre tragedy. It is clear that some fifty people, including about ten Americans, perished in the train which the bandits so callously sent into the burning tunnel. General Villa, to do him credit, is reported to be pursuing the murderers. He has also denied to the Washington authorities that he intends to massacre the Spaniards when he captures Torreon. His action has increased the confidence of certain quarters in Washington that the solution of the Mexican problem will begin when the Constitutionalists enter the capital. In other quarters pessimism increases. It is feared that the removal of the embargo on arms will encourage tragedies of the El Cumbre variety. While considerable sympathy is felt for President Huerta, it is believed, in view of President Wilson's attitude, that the really patriotic thing for him to do would be to make the best possible terms for himself and his followers and to abdicate.

BRITISH FORBEARANCE IN MEXICO.

The more hopeless the Mexican muddle seems to grow the more grateful is responsible political journalistic opinion for the forbearance shown by Great Britain. It is felt that, in the circumstances, Great Britain has every right to make embarrassing inquiries about the President's policy. That she has not done so is felt to be an indication of very real friendship and understanding both of the President's difficulties and of the embarrassment that his policy has so far caused.

The approaching departure of the British Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, from Mexico is also much appreciated, for nothing will persuade people in Washington that Sir Lionel has not contributed materially to President Huerta's "obstinacy."

[The report of another attack in the American Press upon Sir Lionel Carden is given on page 10.]

THE POLITICAL ARRESTS.

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF POLICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

In connection with the discovery of anarchism and plotting in Delhi, house searches are being made in almost all provinces. Recently a conference of the heads of the provincial police was held at Delhi to consider what action should be taken to deal with this movement.

Already nine persons have been arrested, five at Delhi and the rest elsewhere.

On Wednesday one more was arrested in Bengal. In this case the man, whose name is Basanta Kumar Biswas, is an inhabitant of the village Poraguchia in the Nadia district. He was a compounder in a dispensary at Lahore. His father died recently, and on Wednesday last he came to Krishnagar from Lahore to perform his father's "shadh" ceremony when he was arrested. Before his arrest his house at Poraguchi was searched.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

THREE MEN KILLED AT A RAILWAY STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 27.

A disastrous accident, unparalleled in the annals of the Kathiawar railways, occurred at Jetalsar yard, a junction station on the Gondal-Porbandar Railway, where some barrels of gun-powder, which were loaded in an open wagon waiting to go to Junagadh, having come from Madhu exploded with a terrific report, killing three men outright, the victims being blown to pieces.

Portions of the wagon were flung some distance away.

Besides the open wagon, a covered wagon and a compartment carriage were destroyed, and the station platform and the station building were smashed.

An enquiry is in progress.

SE[illegible]

[illegible]

Serious fighting is reported [illegible] the gendarmes and the Nasrid[illegible] at Kazerun.

Major Ohlson, a Swedish officer has been killed and 150 gendarmes are now defending the barracks.

Small reinforcements and two maxims have left Shiraz.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday on the Supplementary Estimates for the Treasury, reference was made to advances to Persia from the Treasury. Several Opposition members criticised the procedure.

Mr. Montagu said a sum of £50,000 would be reimbursed out of the Foreign Office Vote, and that no inconvenience had been caused by the measures adopted.—Reuter.

THE NEGRO "KINGDOM."

AN EXAGGERATED STORY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Reuter learns that there is no question of a native state being established on the Gold Coast. The facts are that the Governor asked the Imperial Government to inquire from the United States regarding the negro, Sam, who was negotiating for a concession from a Gold Coast chief. It was, however, purely a commercial deal.—Reuter.

DOCTOR'S MISADVENTURE.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF COBRA BITE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Dr. Fox, an Australian, who had recently come to Calcutta to experiment with a new antidote for snake poison which he had discovered, died at the Prince of Wales Hospital here last night of the effects of snake-bite.

It is reported that he was having a full-grown goat bitten by a cobra to test his antidote, when the cobra got loose and bit him several times in the wrist. Dr. Fox had recourse to his own cure of cauterisation and injection and at first seemed to have suffered no harm, but suddenly collapsed and was taken to the hospital, where all attempts to revive him failed.

Dr. Fox's experiment with his anti-snake-bite venom had hitherto been very successful, every case being cured. In his own case only four bites were treated, and another was found after death. The fifth bite had been overlooked.

THE COMPANIES' ACT.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BANK OFFICIALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN, Feb. 27.

Before the District Judge, of Multan, an application was filed yesterday by the Liquidator of the Peshawar Bank, Limited, for proceedings under sections 172 and 214 of the Indian Companies' Act against the former directors and managers of the bank for the recovery of money alleged to have been misapplied by the latter or in respect of which they may have been guilty of misfeasance.

A similar application was made on behalf of the liquidators of the Hindustan Bank.

The Court issued processes against the accused.

INDUSTRIES IN NATIVE STATES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Banganapalle Durbar has been endeavouring to revive indigenous industries. A department of industries has been organised to deal with all industrial and economic questions and to afford advice to enterprising people in the State who wish to invest capital in private industrial concerns. The Durbar has also under contemplation the subject of making advances to *bonâ fide* and deserving people with a view to stimulate industrial activity in the State. A beginning has been made by starting a carpentry school, and young men are being trained and much useful work is being turned out in it.

FLYING AT SITAPUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

The first flights at the Indian Central Flying School at Sitapur were successfully accomplished last Tuesday.

CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

The Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Maler Kotla, the Nawab of Loharu and the Nawab of Banganapalle (Madras) will attend the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi next week.

THE VICEROY IN AGRA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here this afternoon. A salute was fired from the Fort to announce his arrival. Lord Hardinge motored from the railway station to the scene of the Imperial gathering in Mr. Duncell Park where he was enthusiastically received.

Sir Ha[illegible] was a fair [illegible]

Mr. Wheele[illegible] consider the Select [illegible] on the Motor Vehicles [illegible] Nath Roy's amendments were [illegible] drawn, and the Bill was then passed.

Sir William Meyer asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Local Authorities Loans Bill. The motion was agreed to and the Bill was subsequently passed.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh, in moving the resolution for an extension of the period of the settlement of land revenue from 20 to 30 or 50 years, said that quite a distinguished body of Anglo-Indian and British statesmen had expressed themselves in favour of the permanent settlement. Three Governors-General under the East India Company and three Viceroys under the Crown exerted all their influence towards imposing a permanent limitation on the land tax in India, but were overruled by the authorities in England. If the duration of settlements was extended the expense and harassment incidental to the present mode of assessment operations recurring 20 or 30 years would be materially lightened, and the accumulation and investment of capital directly encouraged. The people would lead a fuller and contented life, and the indirect benefit thus accruing in future would more than compensate for any immediate loss of revenue.

THE DESPATCH OF 1862.

The speaker quoted at length from the Secretary of State's despatch of 1862 and from the writings of Seton-Karr in illustration of his argument regarding the disadvantages of the present settlement system, and mentioned that many high officials, including Viceroys, Secretaries of State, Lieutenant-Governors and Royal Commissioners, had acknowledged the harm which periodical revisions of the land revenue demand entailed, and said that Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Carpenter had fully described the harassing nature of the operations which led to corrupt and oppressive practices. The speaker himself gave a graphic account of what generally takes place at the time of settlements and their dire effect on the agricultural population. He said the system of extending the period of settlement from time to time also caused loss to the Government. On the approach of an Imperial revision of settlement, cultivation was neglected and lands were purposely thrown out of cultivation, and the very thought of the revision of the assessment at short intervals bore heavy on the landholders. The speaker, continuing, said that it was no doubt true that the settlement officers themselves did not make excessive demands, yet the anxiety to show some increase in revenue animated all officers from the highest to the lowest, and every increase in the revenue meant a corresponding decrease in the resources of the people and in their ability to provide against years of bad harvest. It was now twenty years since the last examination of the general question of the term of settlement by the Government of India. A vast change had since then taken place in the country, and the time had now come when the question of the term of settlement should be re-examined in the light of altered economic conditions.

The Hon. Mr. Black opposed the resolution both on behalf of the Government and rent-payers.

DISCUSSION.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported Raja Kushal Pal Singh's resolution and spoke in favour of long term settlements. He did not like to raise the question of permanent settlement, although he believed Lord Minto favoured it and moved the Secretary of State for an extension of the principle. He referred to the special settlement grievance of the Central Provinces and said they had progressed backwards.

Mr. Ride gave an interesting history of the settlements in foreign countries, and in opposing the resolution said that no country had a settlement beyond thirty years. After referring to the system which obtained in Europe and America he held that the Indian landholders were in as good a position as others in civilized countries.

AN INTERVENTION.

Sir Reginald Craddock said he wanted to intervene in the debate because for many years he had been familiar with settlement work. He was very familiar with local conditions in the Central Provinces, and his experience would be of some assistance to the honorable members. He was afraid he could not convert the reminder member of the Council to his views, but he felt sure he would be able to convince some of the other non-official members that the proposal of Raja Kushal Pal Singh was untenable. He wanted the Council to consider two things, first, that no rule of land settlement could be applicable to the whole of India all at once, and secondly, the suggestion moved was not a case of concession to tax payers, but in effect would be the distributing of various interests. Dealing with settlement transaction, Sir Reginald said that in some provinces there were two parties in the transaction. First, the State which was the trustee of the people, the land being the property of the country, and secondly, the tiller of the soil. In some provinces there was a third party, the landlords, who acted as a medium between the State and the tiller of the soil. Continuing Sir Reginald said that the question of the origin of the landlord was a big question and could not be dealt at length in the Council. He went [illegible] in detail to the history of land revenue settlements in the Central Provinces from Mahomedan times down to the [illegible] when the British succeeded to the Government. He said both Sir G. M. Chitnavis and the mover had spoken at length to the effect that the suggestion, if accepted, would be a concession to the tenants. He regretted that he could not accept that view.

(Continued on page 10.)

...bmbay ...trates' ...dason's ...nt, and ...For the ...e Society ...vince was ... generally ... scale than usual. The ...nts had been made by the ...ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain and were excellent in every detail.

...ary ...n of ex- ...This was no ... of opinion, and pointed out various ... which improvements were ... and much had been done since ...en. In several provinces the term ...f settlements had been increased. Great efforts had been made to simplify ...nd cheapen proceedings connected with settlements, the imposition of large enhancements was now progressive and graduated, and there was far greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions of revenue being given on a scale hitherto unknown. Whatever the basis of settlement, whether net assets or rental or general consideration, the most careful attention should be given to the well-being of the revenue-payer in applying the local settlement rules.

While the keynote of Government policy was moderation, Sir Robert Carlyle affirmed, they were not prepared to take any steps towards a change from temporary to permanent settlements of land revenue. The foundation of the present land revenue system was the immemorial custom of the country under which the ruling power was entitled to a certain share of the produce of the land.

IMPOSSIBLE ASSUMPTIONS.

Sir Robert added that if he accepted the resolution he should be consenting to two assumptions, first that there are parts of the country which had become ripe for permanent settlement in accordance with the conditions laid down in Secretary of State's despatch of 1862, and secondly, that if there were such parts of the country a fifty years' settlements of land revenue would be more appropriate than one of 20 or 30 years. He was not prepared to agree with either of those assumptions. As to the question of fifty years' settlement, Government was not prepared to make any move in that direction. Assuming that the mover was right in his demand, how could he ask Government to pledge itself for a very long period? Should Government be unwise to give such a pledge, would it be possible to prevent some future Finance member from seeking to take by some other means the profits from land? Did the members of the Council believe that it would have been possible to retrain from doing so and the permanent settlement been extended as it had at various times been proposed to the whole of India?

After discussing the question of assessment in every detail Sir Robert Carlyle, in conclusion, said that on every ground he would oppose the resolution. Government could not agree to forego its share in the profits from the land and very long terms of settlement would entail many disadvantages even to the landholders. Though the resolution was a very modest request yet he could not accept it, as he was not prepared to embark Government on another discussion on revenue matters which was likely to be very protracted and almost certain to be entirely infructuous.

Sir William Meyer, defended the present settlement.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh having replied the resolution was negatived by 35 to 18.

The Council adjourned till March 2nd

"ADULTERATED" LEATHER.

At question time in the Council Mr. Clark in the course of his reply to Mr. Das's question regarding the use of barium sulphate in the manufacture of leather in India said:—

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that the Australian Government have prohibited the importation for human wear of leather so adulterated on the ground that it is injurious. The Government of India have not however received any further evidence to show that such leather is injurious; nor have any instances come to their notice of its causing blood poisoning to those who wear it. The results of the inquiry indicate that there is no necessity for the imposition in India of statutory restriction for the use of barium sulphate of compounds in the manufacture of leather. The principal tanners of the Madras Presidency have, however, been warned that the use of barium salts is objected to by English manufacturers and that any tanner who may persist in the practice runs the risk of losing his export trade.

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION.

Mr. Clark replying to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's question regarding the countries where the principle of "Free trade" or "Protection" is observed, said:—

It is impossible to answer the question raised by the hon member in the general way in which he states it, since the terms "protection" and "free trade" are often very loosely employed. An entirely Free Trade country would be one, where as in the United Kingdom, import duties are levied for revenue purposes only and where in the event of the country itself producing articles of a like character to those imported, an equivalent excise is also levied. An entirely Protectionist country would be one where the customs tariff was framed throughout with the intention of encouraging local industries to the detriment of foreign imports by the levy of specially large duties on the latter while the former were left free, or might even receive bounties. Between these extremes there are a large number of cases in which, while a tariff is levied primarily for revenue purposes, it is also applied in degrees which may be of very varying character to the protection of local industries, or some of them. It is quite impossible for the Government of India to state in general terms the exact system which prevails in each of the numerous countries the hon. Member refers to in his question; that would imply an exhaustive study of the existing tariff of each country and of its history.

...R.

...ner was about eighty present, including:—His Excellency Lord Willingdon, The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, the Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, the Hon. Dr. de Monte, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Mr. G. H. B. Khairaj, Mr. H. B Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. F. C. Griffith and Mr. A. O. Harker, (Deputy Commissioners of Police), Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobhani, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Khan Bahadur J. R. Desai, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Melvills Leslie, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Mahomed H. Laiji, Professor Muller, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Dr. Sukhia, Mr. A. C. Owen, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. P. B. R. Modi, Mr. R. Kennedy, Mr. C. B. Robinson, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. R. S. Powvala, Mr. Sils, Mr. Simkio, Mr. J. P. Watson, Dr. S. S. Batlivala and Rao Bahadur V.K. Vandekar.

After dinner, which was an excellently served repast, the toast of "The King" was proposed by Mr. MacBain and was accorded the usual musical honours.

THE REPORT FOR 1913.

The report for the year 1913 was as follows:—

A Balance-sheet is appended showing a balance of Rs. 697-4-2 to the credit of the Society at the close of the year. A number of matters of general and special interest have engaged the attention of the Society during the past twelve months, among which may be mentioned:—

(a) A reference by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Police authorities regarding obstruction in the streets by hawkers, etc.

(b) The location of New Courts for the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Benches.

(c) The congestion at the Sakerbai Hospital by reason of the detention there, under orders of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of a large number of incurable horses and bullocks.

(d) A reference from the Chief Presidency Magistrate regarding the overloading of bullock carts.

(e) The question as to the possibility of the exemption of Honorary Presidency Magistrates from service as Jurors.

During the year 38,654 cases have been dealt with by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts, being a decrease of 1,791 as compared with the preceding year.

In the year the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 88,352, those recovered totalling Rs. 84,104.

MR. MCBAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr McBain then proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He said that on former occasions the Society had many distinguished guests present, but this was the first time that a Governor of Bombay had honoured the Society. Lord Willingdon's presence was but another token of the deep interest His Excellency takes in all that pertained to the carrying on of the complex work of Bombay and of this vast Presidency. "We extend" to you Sir, a hearty welcome," added the speaker. The Society was also fortunate in having with them the three Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council, several distinguished Judges of the High Court, the Presidency Magistrates, the Municipal Commissioner and senior Police Officers. Continuing Mr. McBain said: "Although our dinners are arranged mainly in order that the Honorary Presidency Magistrates may become better acquainted with each other, and we have held our business meeting before sitting down, it may interest you, Sir, to know what we are doing. The number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at present is exactly 100, and there are four Courts,—at Girgaum, Mazagon, Dadar and the Port,—each of which sits six days a week. In the year 1913 at these four Courts 38,654 cases were disposed of and the total fines recovered amounted to Rs. 84,104-4 6.

"When the founder of the Society, Mr. A. K. Leslie, prevailed upon Government to institute the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, there was no lack of critics who wisely shook their heads and prophesied, I forget how few months we would remain in existence. Certain legal gentlemen told us that they would undertake the defence of accused persons to be tried by us and that we might look forward to having a lively time But we have survived all that, and I think the figures I have just submitted are ample evidence of the work we are doing and of the relief we must afford to the Stipendiary Magistrates.

INADEQUATE COURT HOUSES.

"We believe that we are giving satisfaction to Government and that our labours are appreciated by them. That being so, Sir, I trust you will pardon my taking this opportunity of referring to a matter which is now under consideration. The building in which the Girgaum Court has been held hitherto is to be pulled down, and Police quarters built upon the site. The building was an old one, but was conveniently situated and well adapted to our requirements. The authorities are now looking about for a new habitation for the Girgaum Court, but apparently their thoughts cannot rise above one other old dwelling house, which would have to be remodelled to make it suitable for a Court. Now I think that, considering the valuable work we are doing, Government ought to house us in a more dignified way, and in a specially constructed Court-house. There are plenty of suitable sites in the Girgaum District, and I trust that our friend Mr. Aston, who is at all times ready to assist us, will back us up in our claim for proper accommodation.

"The Dadar Court building, too, is not suitable, and when Government are at it they might save money by making one set of plans do for new Courts at Girgaum and Dadar.

"Before I sit down, Your Excellency, I would like once more to express our great indebtedness to you for coming here this evening. The work we are engaged upon we undertake with the greatest willingness, but I can assure you that this evidence of the interest you take in what we are doing will be an incentive to us to persevere in it."

Mr. McBain added that he had received that day a letter from Mr. A. K. Leslie, expressing the hope that the dinner that evening would be an encouragement to the Honorary Magistrates to continue the excellent work they were doing.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

VOLUNTARY PUBLIC WORK.

In replying to the toast, His Excellency said that having received no previous notification that he had to make a speech that evening he had to throw himself upon the mercy of the honorary magistrates, but he was now told that he had to reply on behalf of the guests and, while he was unable to make the speech he should have liked to have made, he must say on behalf of the guests that he was unable adequately to thank the honorary magistrates for their kindness in asking them there that evening.

Proceeding His Excellency said: "Let me assure you gentlemen that we appreciate your hospitality extremely and we are pleased to come here and thus show our appreciation of the work you are doing in this city. Let me say it is a great satisfaction to me that I am the first Governor who has attended one of your annual dinners. I feel very strongly that it is at once the privilege and the duty of the Governor to attend gatherings of this sort; gatherings of gentlemen who do voluntary service for their country's good and thus assist the Governor and his Government in the administration of this presidency."

His Excellency went on to say that when he went to similar functions he always found that the speakers were like Oliver Twist—they were always asking for more and he had always to give the reply, as he did on that occasion, that their representations would receive the most sympathetic consideration of the Government. (Laughter.)

Continuing Lord Willingdon said:—"I must confess I am in some little difficulty in regard to the exact definition of 'J. P.' and 'Honorary Magistrate'; but I take it that an honorary magistrate here is very much what the Justice of the Peace is in England. I have had some experience of that position at Home. I think it is proper to say, as has been often very truly said, that the man who takes an interest in the affairs of his locality, voluntarily and without any ulterior motive of any sort, does much better work than the man who aspires to a higher position. In my youth I aspired to be nothing better than a member of the County Council or, at the most, a Justice of the Peace. There I felt I was doing some work, but foolishly or otherwise, I became a member of the House of Commons and I felt that I was a unit in that House, and that I was doing little practical work. My feeling is that those gentlemen who, in their particular part of the country, do this voluntary work and set an example to others, are performing a public duty. It would be a good thing indeed if all gentlemen throughout the Bombay Presidency who have influence in their own particular community would realise that it is not derogatory to their dignity to do this voluntary work. If he could get all men of influence throughout this Presidency and this country to take their part in voluntary public work it would be a great thing for the country.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

The Bombay Educational Department issued yesterday a report from the Principal, Elphinstone High School on the London Chamber of Commerce examinations of 1913.

The aggregate number of entries for the Senior and Junior certificate examinations rose from 743 to 882 and the number of successes from 209 to 299. The Karachi sub-centre contributed 35 candidates against 27 in the previous year. There was a satisfactory curtailment of the interval of time between the dates of the examinations and that of the announcement of the results.

Last year Government approved the suggestion of the Principal that only recognised commercial schools and classes should be permitted to send up candidates for the examinations, and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to call for applications for recognition. Accordingly 41 commercial institutions have been registered as recognised institutions.

The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to favour Government with his opinion regarding the proposal made in the Principal's report that the passing in certain selected subjects of the Senior certificate examination should be recognised as equivalent to the passing of the School Final Examination as a qualifying test for admission to the public service.

The Principal, in his report states:—Karaoni continued to be a sub-centre and it contributed 35 candidates against 27 of the previous year. With the growth of the city and the expansion of its trade, both foreign and local, Karachi is bound to contribute a still larger number and in course of time it may possibly become a formidable rival of Bombay and run a close race to it.

The successes in shorthand are very gratifying, and these good results are to be attributed to the employment of a practised reader for the dictation of short-hand passages.

At one time it was feared that Government recognition would be refused, but I am glad to state that most of the better class of institutions applied for recognition without delay and in this way as many as 31 institutions have been recognised for three years and some ten for one ear.

The establishment of the Commercial College marks a great landmark in the educational history of the Western Presidency. That it will be a powerful factor in contributing to the spread of commercial education, none will be found to question, much less to doubt. But it will become interesting to note its effect on the Chamber examinations.

SCHOOL SURROUNDINGS.

THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

CASTE COMPLEXITIES AND ADVANTAGES.

The prize distribution of the Mandvi Boys' and Girls' School and the Durgadevi School was held yesterday evening at the Empire Theatre, the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill presiding. There was a large gathering.

The pupils of the schools at first gave a programme of singing and recitations. Mr. V. P. Vaidya then gave a short history of the origin of the school and how it was being managed, appealing for more funds.

The headmaster of the school read the report, and said they had 250 students; of these 35 per cent. were free students. As a great number of their pupils were not expected to receive any collegiate education they were equiping them for their business, hence native accounts and English were the two additional subjects taught. The education given to the girls also was of a practical kind.

After distributing the prizes, the chairman said it was an advantage to them as officials to be invited to attend such functions as this, if only on the ground that it brought them into contact with those gentlemen who interested themselves in the promotion of the education of the several communities. The complexities of the caste system had to them a simplifying side, for example, they learned, the Jain community though one in essence had its territorial distinctions as well as its main subdivisions, and that they who came from Kathiawar and Cutch retained their exclusiveness long after they were settled in Bombay. Just as New York had its Irish, Italian and other quarters, so Bombay had its districts, not only inhabited by, but actually named after, the country of origin of its inhabitants. And so it happened that herein Bombay they had a Mandvi boys' school to keep fresh in the minds of the children educated there the fatherland from which they came. This Conservativeness in Indian life had one great advantage. In these days when State managed education must up to a certain point run upon strictly uniform and conventional lines there would, but for the tendency referred to, be a great risk of turning out the youths of India upon a uniform plan with no special preparedness for any particular method of earning their livelihood. Hereditary tendencies determined things rightly, but it was good that those tendencies should be fortified and directed by specially devised training. And he thought it was a peculiar virtue of their schools that they tried to adhere to a line of usefulness of their own and to teach what their community had thought most essential for the equipment of their proper careers in life. Theirs was a distinctly commercial community. A few days ago a Scotchman who had business nearly all over the world testified to the high business morality of the Bhatias. They were not all Bhatias, but in respect of commercial morality, already high with them, competition with their distinguished fellow-Indian traders was an ambition which could conduce to nothing but most healthy results.

NEED FOR BEST INSTRUCTION.

He impressed on them the necessity of employing the best possible staff for teaching and to spare no pains in securing them, and if it was a choice between adding to their numbers or seeing really efficient teaching, he would advise them to choose the latter alternative.

Referring to the buildings in which the schools were located, he said he understood the quarters were very cramped. It was not quite realised in India what a marked effect upon character could be induced by the native of the surroundings in which they recieved their early education. Crowded dark rooms too often in India reproduced the conditions of the homes of the backward, and in these days when the science of hygiene was so advanced it was most desirable that those who had regard for the bringing up of the advantages of light and air. Mental development to be wholesome must proceed hand in hand with healthful physical development.

Their ambitions both for their boys in the practical training for commerce and for their girls in useful occupations were beyond cavil and were on all accounts to be commended.

Addressing the boys, the chairman advised them to make as one of their ambitions the aim of becoming a credit to their honourable caste and by their livelihood raise it to higher esteem. Each one of them had a responsibility to himself and to his own community, and each one of them was liable to enhance or lower the high esteem in which the community was held.

Referring to the Durgadevi school he said it was a very interesting one. Privately conducted as it was, it was non-sectarian and catered so largely for the backward classes. It proceeded on the principle of the brotherhood of man without distinction of caste or creed and on that ground alone stood very high.

PASSENGER LIST.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD S.S. CHINA.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice, via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer China on the 28th February from the Victoria Dock No. 3

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock shed No. 3, on the 28th Feb., at 6 p.m. sharp.

Deck Passengers and native servants must be present at the port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the 28th February at 4 p.m.

Akberally, Mr
Akberally, Mr
Bonny, Miss F E
rough, Miss
Coole D., Mrs and family
Haddar, Miss
Hawley, Rev and Mrs J W
Heston, Miss
Hinckley, Mrs E
Hinckley, Miss
Jones, Mr and Mrs W 2 children, infant and nurse.
Krause, Mr I
Pendelbury, Mrs N
Teunissen, Mrs Oscar
Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs H L and child
Wood, Mr and Mrs C A E
Wood, Miss Dorothy S
Wright, Mrs G G, 2 children and nurse
[illegible]dock, Capt P

Sir James and Lady Meston arrived at Allahabad on Thursday morning at the close of their tour.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

HUNDI DISPUTE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, in the suit filed by Bansidher Lachminarayen, doing business as merchant, commission agent and shroff, against Jawlaprasad Gayaprasad, and others, the former doing business as merchant, commission agent and shroff in Bombay, and the second defendant firm, as merchants in Harpalpur, claiming Rs. 3,000 from the defendants being the amount due by the latter to the plaintiff in respect of a *Shah-Jog* hundi.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, (instructed by Messrs. Malwi Hiralal, Mody and Ranchodas) appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. E. B. Raikes with Mr. Kanga (instructed by Messrs. Ardesher, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.) defended.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

After reviewing the facts of the case his lordship in course of his judgment said:—

The plaintiff contends that according to the well-established custom among shroffs relating to *Shah-Jog* hundis, the Shah who obtained payment of a *Shah-Jog* hundi is, in the event of the hundi turning out to be false, fraudulent, stolen, or forged, bound to refund the amount of the hundi, with interest, unless he produced the actual drawer or the person who committed the fraud. The plaintiffs have proofs, so far as proof is possible in this case, that there was no such person as Ramlal Ramprasad of Jhansi and that the hundi was therefore a forgery. If the custom set up is binding on the parties, they (the plaintiffs) were entitled to call upon the first defendant to produce Ramlal or refund Rs. 3,000 with interest. But the first issue raised by the first defendant, namely, whether the hundi in the suit was paid on the responsibility of the first defendant as a Shah in accordance with the custom alleged, cannot be disposed of before this question can be discussed. I think this issue was raised owing to the misunderstanding regarding the actual practice of shroffs when dealing with hundis, whether *Shah-Jog* or not. The Shah does not guarantee the solvency of the drawer; he guarantees the genuineness of the hundi. The drawer will not pay a hundi unless he has funds in his hands belonging to the drawer, or is willing to give him credit, and he will not pay on presentation of a *Shah-Jog* hundi to a Shah, unless he is satisfied as to the respectability of the Shah, as he looks to him in case of anything afterwards going wrong with the hundi.

QUESTION OF CUSTOM.

Therefore, this issue is meaningless. So far as I know this custom has never since been disputed. It was referred to with approval as well-established by Justices Bayley and Ferron on a reference from the Small Causes Court in connection with the suit of Ganeshdas vs. Laxinarayen, 18, Bombay, page 517; and therefore I was of opinion that there was no necessity for the plaintiffs to call evidence to prove that the custom was still followed by shroffs, though the first defendant was at liberty to call evidence to show that the custom was either no longer followed or had been altered by later usage. I find this was the view taken by the Small Causes Court in the above case.

The plaintiff, however, did prove that both the Marwari Punch, the Shroff Association and the Marwari Association, which number among them most of the Marwari shroffs in Bombay, have a rule to the effect that in the case of fraud, the payee of a hundi who has received the amount as *Shah-Jog* shall produce the drawer, and if he does not do so, shall pay to the persons from whom the amount of the hundi is received with interest, from the date the money was paid.

In my opinion the claim to a refund against a Shah, who has received payment of a hundi on the ground that the hundi was a forgery must be made as soon as possible after the forgery has been discovered so as to enable the Shah to protect himself, and that the plaintiff in this case was guilty of such delay, namely over a month, without any reasonable excuse as to disentitle him from recovering. It was suggested that the first defendant had noticed in August that the police were making inquiries as the sub-inspector visited their shop, but I do not think that that can be considered as a communication by the plaintiff to the first defendant of the forgery, and there certainly was no claim to a refund. It is necessary that all notices involving responsibility on mercantile documents should be clearly, precisely and directly given.

The suit must be dismissed without costs.

SEQUEL TO A HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of a suit filed by Framji Sorabji Ghandhy and others against Vithaldas Dharamdas claiming Rs. 2,055 as damages for the defendant's negligence.

Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Talyarkhan (instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co.) appeared for the plaintiffs while the Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Tarsporewalla (instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandi and Co.) represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs owned a house in Khetwady Main-road the ground floor of which was used as a shop and the first floor as a school. Adjoining the plaintiffs' house on the south side the defendant owned a house, and in 1911 he commenced heavy structural alterations and additions in his house; he executed the work so negligently and unskilfully that a portion of his premises collapsed and caused damage to the plaintiffs' premises, killing two children who were proceeding to school.

A dispute having arisen between the parties with regard to the amount of damage caused by the defendant's alleged negligence, he agreed to refer the matter in dispute between them to the arbitration of Mr. Chambers on his behalf and the firm of Messrs. Bana, Wadia and Co., on the plaintiffs' behalf. By a notice the plaintiffs called upon the defendant to proceed with the arbitration but he refused to do so.

The plaintiffs' premises had suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 2,655 up to November, 1913, and they had also lost the rent and incurred expenses.

The defendant denied that he executed the work negligently or unskilfully. He admitted that a portion of his house collapsed, but said it was due to an inevitable accident, over which he had no control. He also denied that the fall of his house caused damage to the plaintiffs' house or that it killed two children.

After recording evidence, his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,217 and costs.

A CONVICT'S APPEAL.

CHARGED WITH GIVING ... EVIDENCE.

At the High Court, yesterday, Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice ... heard an appeal preferred by ... named Datto Ramchandra ... the revision of the conviction ... tence passed on him by ... Crump, Sessions Judge of ...

Mr. Velinker with Mr. Atmaram appeared for the ... while the Government Pleader ... the Crown.

The facts of the case are ... the close of 1911 one ... complained that two persons had broken into his house and removed sacks of wheat and other crop. The case was tried by the second-class magistrate of Parasgad and it was alleged by the defence that the complainant had not in point of fact any wheat in his house. The magistrate sent for the Crop Abstract from the Taluka office. An examination of these documents led him to believe that two had been tampered with. The revenue officers made inquiries and then charged the appellant with giving false evidence and with being a servant having altered a book belonging to his employer with intent to fraud.

The Sessions Judge tried the accused with the assistance of two assessors, and agreeing with them found the accused not guilty on the charge of fraud, but disagreeing with the assessors, convicted and sentenced him to six months' hard labour on the charge of giving false evidence.

There lordships, after hearing the arguments, reserved judgment.

THE POLICE COURTS.

HOSPITAL DEFAMATION CASE.

A notice matter was yesterday argued before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with what was known as the Parsi General Hospital defamation case. In this case Dr. Dhanjishaw N. Bharucha, lately resident medical officer of the hospital, alleged against Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, honorary secretary of the hospital, defamation and abetment of wrongful restraint. A notice was issued against Mr. Petit to show cause why process should not be issued against him.

Mr. Blunt, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for Mr. Petit, and Mr. Godinho appeared for Dr. Bharucha.

Mr. Blunt, said that Dr. Bharucha was engaged in the hospital as resident medical officer in February 1913 and left service in August of the same year, as his work was not considered satisfactory by the Executive Committee of the hospital. The complainant was at first given a notice terminating his service. He then wrote to the committee that a dismissal would prejudice his prospects in future as a medical man, and asked that he might be given the option to resign, and the committee accordingly gave him permission to resign.

He left the hospital on August 31, but after that Dr. Bharucha came to the hospital day by day attending operations performed therein. Mr. Petit thought that it was undesirable that people from outside should come to the hospital, especially in view of what had taken place. Mr. Petit, therefore, wrote to Dr. Karani, who succeeded Dr. Bharucha as resident medical officer, asking him not to allow Dr. Bharucha to enter the hospital, and authorised him to eject him if he persisted in entering the hospital contrary to instructions. On September 9, at 7 p.m., Dr. Bharucha came to the hospital and he was prevented by the ramosi from entering the hospital.

Dr. Bharucha, it is alleged, thereupon assaulted the ramosi, pushed him aside, and went into the hospital. He went up to the first floor to Dr. Karani, who informed him about the instructions given by Mr. Petit, and then Dr. Bharucha left the place. For this his client was charged with wrongful restraint. The rules of the hospital permitted visitors to see patients between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. The complainant came at 7 p.m., which was against the rule. The complainant's contention all along seemed to have been that a medical man had a right to visit the hospital, but if every medical man were permitted to visit at all hours of the day it would be impossible to conduct the hospital properly. Moreover, there was no wrongful restraint according to law. The only obstruction he met with was when he was stopped by the ramosi; but Dr. Bharucha went where he wanted to go, and the ramosi only acted under instructions.

THE RESPONDENT'S CASE.

Mr. Godinho then said that the respondent had practically admitted there was some technical obstruction on the part of the ramosi. His client went to the hospital for the first time after his resignation on September 4, on the invitation of Dr. Basha, one of the honorary surgeons of the hospital, who had two operations for appendicitis to perform and who, according to the courtesy prevailing among the medical profession, invited Dr. Bharucha to be present. Three days later, on the 7th, Dr. Bharucha sent a patient to the hospital and he went there to see him at 7 p.m. on the 9th, when he was stopped and pushed by the ramosi. His client did not assault the ramosi, but on the other hand he was forcibly prevented by the ramosi from going in: the man said he had peremptory instructions to do so. Their contention was that as a medical man he had a right to go to the hospital where he had his patient according to the etiquette of the profession unless it had been intimated to him previously that he should not do so. The accused could have informed him previously that he was not permitted to enter the hospital, and then he would have been within his rights if he had ejected him. Moreover, he contended that the time fixed for visitors was till 7 p.m. and not 6-30 as contended by the defence.

OFFENSIVE CONDUCT.

On the charge of defamation Mr. Blunt then addressed the Court. He said the complainant relied on a paragraph in a letter sent to the complainant by the accused's solicitors on September 10. The paragraph complained of was as follows:—

"We are instructed to point out that the Executive Committee, in terminating your services, acted towards you with great consideration and generosity out of regard to your young age and future prospects, and your offensive conduct, to say the least of it, is most ungrateful."

The defamation is alleged to be contained in the words "offensive conduct" which referred to the assault on the ramosi and he did not know how that was defamatory.

Mr. Godinho said the defamation did not consist in the paragraph itself but in the instructions given to the solicitors to write the letter. The letter was not written by Mr. Petit direct to Dr Bharucha, but was written by the solicitors on instructions, which constituted publication.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, the solicitor who sent the letter to the complainant, was thereupon called and examined on the point. He said that he received a draft of the letter from Mr. Petit, along with a covering letter asking him to send it after touching it up. The only alteration he made was that in place of the words "may we point out" he put the words "we are instructed to point out."

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

The Magistrate in discharging the notice observed that the complainant as a medical man had no inherent right to enter the hospital at any time he liked, and the charge of wrongful restraint could not stand. Regarding the charge of defamation, the letter was drafted by Mr. Petit and his solicitor was only asked to touch it up and only a very slight alteration had been made. The complainant relied on a decision of the Bombay High Court in which instructions given to a solicitor were held to be defamatory. But the instructions given in that case were based on unfounded charges and given without good faith. The present case was quite different from that. Here the respondent drafted a letter which was only slightly altered by the solicitors. His Worship did not think that process should be issued in this case. If process were issued on a matter of this kind every person instructing his solicitor or pleader would find himself liable to be prosecuted for defamation.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER FOUND WITH COCAINE.

A preventive officer in the Customs, named Samuel Harcourt King, was placed before Mr. Frank Oliviera, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by Excise Inspector Strip on a charge of being found in possession of five packets of cocaine containing two grains each without a license.

It appears that on Thursday night the accused was noticed driving in a gharry along Falkland-road with a woman of ill-repute. He stopped the gharry at Golpitha. He got down from the gharry and spoke to a man. When he was driving away an Abkari peon stopped him. On search nothing was found on his person, but from the hood of the carriage a handkerchief containing the cocaine was recovered. The dhobie mark handkerchief was the same as those on the clothes the accused was wearing. The victoria driver also deposed to having heard a man in the street shouting out "five packets" when the accused came back to the gharry with something in his handkerchief after he had finished talking with the man.

The accused denied the charge, and said he was drunk at the time and did not know how the cocaine came to be there. He did not indulge in cocaine.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

NOTE: We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMBINATION OF LEAVE.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Feb. 12, Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there is any reason why the right to combine privilege leave with general leave enjoyed by officers of the Indian Army and by certain officers of the British Service holding staff appointments in India should not be extended to all officers of the British Service serving in India.

Mr. Montagu: This question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the rule lately introduced for the Indian Army, by which officers who have reached the age of forty-eight for the cavalry and fifty for the infantry are debarred from promotion to the command of their regiments, has inflicted a hardship on certain senior second-in-commands who, had the rule been issued with prospective effect instead of immediate effect, would have obtained command; and, if so, whether he will take into consideration the financial loss and disappointment suffered by these officers who, having devoted their lives to qualifying for this command, are suddenly and through no fault of their own debarred from that honour, and will give them the compensation that is their due.

Mr. Montagu: As regards the first part of the question, the new rule may in certain cases, inflict hardship, but the threatened serious block in promotion in Indian regiments, detrimental both to personal efficiency and to the interests of all regimental British officers, necessitated some drastic change in the old rules. Commanding officers vacating their appointments under the new rules will be entitled to serve on for full pension under the old terms.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CROWN COLONIES.

Mr. Pointer asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state when it is expected that the Report of Messrs. James MacNeill and Chiman Lal, who were deputed to conduct an official inquiry into the conditions under which Indian labour is employed in the Crown Colonies, will be submitted.

Mr. Montagu: I understand that the report will be submitted before long, but am not yet able to name a date.

Mr. Pointer asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he will furnish a return showing the total population and the Indian population separately, according to the last census, in all Crown Colonies and Protectorates in which there is an Indian emigrant population; and, if possible, the number of male and female adult Indians in each case.

Mr. Harcourt.—Yes, sir.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

Mr. MacCallum Scott.—As an amendment to the Address, at end, add: And humbly regrets that no mention is made of any amelioration of the position of British subjects of Indian origin in South Africa.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Wedgwood.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will say what steps the Indian Government have taken to watch over the rights of Indians in South Africa in connection with the inquiry as to the Labour troubles in Natal; whether that inquiry is still proceeding; and whether the India Office has as yet been informed as to the procedure of the inquiry, the admissibility of evidence, and the presence of counsel to represent the Indians.

PUNISHMENT BY WHIPPING.

Sir William Byles.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a case which occurred on December 2 last at Tirupattur, in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency, in which a railway coolie was convicted of theft by a sub-magistrate and sentenced to twenty-five stripes, and the coolie was then taken before Mr. M.G. Sykes, a joint magistrate of ten years' standing, who then and there inflicted the punishment of whipping with his own hands and seeing that this is not the first time that Mr. Sykes has acted in this manner, whether he will state what notice has been taken of such conduct.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Clive.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that the prescribed tenure of administrative appointments by officers of the Military Accounts Department in India is three years, extendable to five; that at the conclusion of the current extensions and re-appointments one officer will have held two such appointments for nearly ten years, two will have held one appointment for eight years each, one for six years, and one for five years; and whether, seeing that four out of five of the administrative appointments expire this year, he will, pending a settlement of the whole question, place these officers on the Unemployed List, as contemplated by regulations, at the conclusion of their present extensions or re-appointments.

ASSISTANT MILITARY ACCOUNTANTS.

Capt. Clive.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, seeing that he has admitted the slow rate of promotion of assistant military accountants in India, he has yet formulated a scheme for improving their pay and prospects; and whether, when such a scheme is put in force, its effect will be made retrospective.

INDIAN SITUATION.

Col. Yate.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can make any statement regarding the present situation in India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARMY CANTEENS.

INQUIRIES ABOUT NESS AND MINTO.

WARRANTS ASKED FOR.

Sir John Dickinson resumed the hearing at Bow-street on Feb. 13 of the Army canteen case, in which eighteen defendants (nine Army officers and nine civilians) are summoned for alleged conspiracy to offer and accept gifts and considerations as inducements and rewards for showing favour in connection with Army contracts for the supply of provisions and refreshments.

Colonel Whitaker, one of the defendants, who had not been legally represented at previous hearings, was now defended by Mr. T. R. Healy, K.C., and Mr. Eustace Fulton. Lieutenant Burns and Lieutenant Johnson, who recently returned home from India to meet the charges against them, were present in court for the first time. Messrs. Minton and Ness were still absent.

Mr. Muir said he had an application to make with regard to the two defendants, Messrs. Minto and Ness. Inquiries had been made about Mr. Ness, and had satisfied them that at a comparatively recent date he was alive. He therefore applied for a warrant against Mr. Ness. With regard to Mr. Minto, they had ascertained that he had left Paris, it was said, upon grounds of health. His present whereabouts and destination were unknown to them, and his present state of health was also unknown. In the circumstances he applied for a warrant against Mr. Minto also.

Sir John Dickinson said he would grant warrants on information being submitted.

Mr. Healy made a technical objection to the form of proceedings against Colonel Whitaker. The evidence pointed to acts at Malta and in Ireland, and possibly other places abroad, but no place of conspiracy was specified in the summons.

Mr. Muir said the principal offence alleged against Colonel Whitaker was receiving money from Ness. That was done at Colonel Whitaker's bank in London.

Sir John Dickinson agreed.

MR. SAWYER RE-CALLED.

Mr. E. S. Sawyer, who is the principal witness for the prosecution, was further examined by Mr. Muir, and produced a number of letters from the defendant Lynch, who was one of Lipton's representatives in Ireland. In one of these letters (to which reference was made to payments of £26 a year to the officers of the Welsh Fusiliers and £10 a year to officers of the Royal Scots Fusiliers) there occurred this passage: "We can, for instance, get in margarine, which gives us a good return, and as these officers are in charge of the messing, no complaints will be made." Lynch also complained that his commission was not sufficient to cover all the expenses incidental to the work, and with reference to the commission which he asked for, he wrote: "On the face of it, it looks large, but the point constantly overlooked is that the firm suffers no pecuniary loss, inasmuch as we get better prices from these people by treating them with liberality than if we cut them down."

Witness added that in 1910 his relations with Mr. Cansfield were in a state of tension. In September a letter from Lynch to Cansfield on the subject of the commission was discussed very fully between Cansfield and himself. Witness told Cansfield he was going to keep that letter and take it to the Army Council. Cansfield asked him to do nothing until the following Monday. They were to have a truce. At the same time Cansfield appealed to him to play the game, and on the strength of what he said witness gave him the letter back. Cansfield was very pleased, and they shook hands.

The truce did not last very long, said the witness. About December, 1910, there were continual discussions about agreements, and the witness was offered in writing that his commission should be increased by 5 per cent., but that was coupled with a condition which he considered a dishonourable one. They had some very heated words, and witness believed he put the document in his pocket, and said he would take it to the Army Council. The Army Council came in very often, he added.

The hearing was adjourned until the following day.

OLYMPIC'S STORMY VOYAGE.

PASSENGERS UNABLE TO LAND AT PLYMOUTH.

The White Star liner Olympic arrived at Plymouth from New York early on the morning of Feb. 11 in very rough weather, and after having waited for an hour or two proceeded to Cherbourg and Southampton without landing either passengers or mails.

Three tugs went into the Sound to meet the liner, which was then reported about 14 miles distant, but the wind was blowing hard from the south-west and a heavy sea was running, even inside the breakwater, and after a long wait news was received that the liner would remain outside the port until 2 o'clock, when the tide would have risen. At that hour, however, the weather was still very rough, and when the Olympic dropped anchor inside the breakwater the tugs found it practically impossible to get alongside. One of them succeeded in taking off some heavy baggage, but the others, which should have landed 250 passengers, the mails, and a thousand bars of silver, had to return to the harbour without doing so. Police officers had been summoned to the liner by a wireless message, it is supposed, in connexion with a gambling transaction, but they were unable to get on board.

In the evening the Olympic reached Southampton from Cherbourg, and landed her passengers and mails. Passengers by the vessel said they had encountered fearful weather during the greater part of the voyage from New York. On Feb. 4 while they were at luncheon a huge wave struck the ship and smashed some of the port hole windows, of which the glass is an inch and a half think. Several passengers and stewards were injured by broken fragments of glass. For a time the water rushed through the port holes and saturated the saloon floor, but no serious damage was done.

MILITARY LIBEL CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MAJOR ADAM.

HIS APPEAL TO THE KING.

The hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on Feb. 13, of the libel action brought by Major W. A. Adam, formerly of the 5th, Royal Irish Lancers), at one time Unionist M. P. for Woolwich, against Sir Edward Ward, lately Permanent Under-Secretary for War.

Major Adam complained of a letter said to have been addressed by the defendant to Major-General Scobell, which contained the words: —

"The Army Council note that in the case of Major Adam, who in 1906 was called upon to retire from the service in consequence of adverse reports which were duly communicated to him, you intervened on his behalf and urged the Council to give him another chance in an extra-regimental appointment."

These and other words, the Major contended, implied that he had been guilty of dishonourable conduct and incompetence. Sir Edward Ward denied publication, and pleaded privilege.

Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. Fraser were counsel for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General (Sir John Simon), the Solicitor-General (Sir Stanley Buckmaster), and Mr. Branson for the defendant.

Major Adam was further examined. Recalling his election for Woolwich in January 1910, he said there was a discussion on the Army Estimates in March of that year, and he called attention in the House of Commons to what he described as an abuse of the system of confidential reports in the Army. He also alluded to the constitution of the Army Council, and discussed the method of leading with officers, but no notice was taken. On March 15, 1910, he wrote to, and had an interview with, the then Secretary of State for War (Lord Haldane). After the interview he formulated a complaint. He had told Lord Haldane fully about the matter, and as the Minister had not promised to do anything for Captain Bryce Wilson (for whom the major was complaining) he set out his points in writing.

SENT TO LORD HALDANE.

Mr. Duke read the statement that was prepared:—

"Major-General H. J. Scobell, now General Officer Commanding the Cape Colony District, did, when in command of the First Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, render to the superior officer or superior officers a confidential report or reports on an officer or officers under his command, which report or reports contained deliberate misstatements of fact, thereby deceiving those in authority to whom the report or reports were rendered, and causing an injustice to be done to one of the regiments under his command."

Major Adam.—Yes; I sent that to Lord Haldane.

Mr. Duke.—Had you told Lord Haldane what the confidential reports which had been rendered were?—The Plaintiff: No.

Had you discussed them with him?—Yes.

Was he aware of the nature of the confidential reports?—Yes; he told me he had read them carefully.

Asked specifically about the allegation of untruth, Major Adam said: "The false statements were in Major-General Scobell's own report, in his own handwriting, and signed by him."

The plaintiff was asked about a report by General Sir John French in regard to himself. The first knowledge he had of that, he said, was derived from a confidential letter of March 11, which he received from the Army Council. In his conversation with Lord Haldane he was not applying in any way on his own behalf, but on behalf of Captain Bryce-Wilson and three other officers who had suffered. He wanted a Court of Inquiry, and what he eventually obtained was a request that he should write a statement for the Army Council. He sent a copy of the document that had been read to General Scobell, who was in South Africa.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD HALDANE.

He wrote to Lord Haldane on March 15: "Being anxious not to embarrass your administration (a reference to his power to ask questions in the House of Commons), I enclose you privately a statement of new evidence in the case of the 5th Lancers, for which I ask your consideration." Lord Haldane replied: "I have considered your letter in which you alleged that Major-General Scobell, when in command of the First Cavalry Brigade, rendered misleading reports on certain officers, presumably of the 5th Lancers, whose names you do not specify. In justice to Major-General Scobell, it is impossible for me to discuss such a matter in private correspondence. . . . The action taken two and a half years ago in my opinion, was fully justified by the circumstaces of the case."

"Neither the War Office nor Major-General Scobell took any step at that time in answer to the charge I had made," the Major stated.

On June 27 there was another Army debate in the House, and although the Secretary for War was present when the plaintiff started to speak, and took notes, he "ran away" before the speech was finished.

His lordship.—Lord Haldame does not run. (Laughter.)

SPOKE FOR THREE HOURS.

Major Adam.—He left the House. I spoke for three hours. (Loud laughter.)

The Attorney-general.—And you say he ran away? (Laughter).

Alluding to the publication of the alleged libel, the plaintiff said he was not at liberty, as a military officer, to write to the Press giving his answer to what was published on a matter relating to the Army. On the eve of the poll at Woolwich the defendant's letter was published throughout the division in the form of a leaflet by the Labour party.

THE THREE CROSSES.

Mr. Duke produced a copy of the evidence which Major Adam sent to Lord Haldane when he asked to be allowed to appeal against the report made. This evidence, he said, he could call in support of his appeal. It read.—

"Major Adam took the squadron through one squadron training, all the spring drills, regimental drills, up to June 18, 1903, on which date Lieutenant-Colonel Graham whilst drilling the regiment, lost his head and his temper, and gave wrong words of command, so that neither Major Adam nor any of the other squadron leaders knew what he wanted done.

"Whilst Major Adam was in command of the squadron I never heard Lieutenant-Colonel Graham find fault with him, either directly or indirectly. If he had done so, I could not have helped knowing it. I have had twenty years' service, and I have never known a squadron better instructed or better led than during the time that Major Adam was in command.

"Especially noted by all ranks was the way in which the training of the squadron was carried out."

This evidence, counsel said, was not signed, the signature being indicated by three crosses.

The plaintiff said he received a letter that the Army Council refused an inquiry, and that all he could do was to appeal to the King. This he did immediately, and was informed by the Secretary of State that he could not advise his Majesty to issue any instructions.

FITNESS FOR THE WAR OFFICE.

Some discussion arose on what constituted fitness for a position at the War Office.

His lordship expressed the opinion that, apparently, it was not necessary for a man to have had experience in the Army in order to qualify him for the War Office.

"We are so convinced of this in this country," he added, "that we put at the head of the War Office persons who have never worn a uniform at all." (Laughter.)

Counsel put to the plaintiff the letter which he wrote to the Army Council in reply to one asking for the specific grounds upon which he proposed to base his appeal to the King. In this letter, he gave three main grounds: first, that adverse annual confidential reports had been rendered about him, as a result of which he had to resign his commission and was placed on half-pay; secondly, that his appeal was suppressed; and thirdly, that the statements in the reports were misleading and contained erroneous impressions.

After correspondence had been going on for some time, the War Office wrote "that this correspondence must now cease." The plaintiff then wrote to the Council asking for permission to publish a full statement of the facts referring to the matter. This was refused on the ground that the matter had been investigated by the prescribed military authority, and that, therefore, it could not be reopened.

Further letters were written by the Major to the defendant, personally, asking that an explanatory statement with reference to the letter to Major-General Scobell might be published. The defendant finally wrote to the plaintiff stating that the Secretary of State had decided that he could not reopen the case nor publish any statement in the Press with regard to it.

STRONG REFLECTIONS ON SIR E. WARD.

Cross-examined by Sir John Simon, the plaintiff said he had known Sir Edward Ward at the War Office, but did not meet him in South Africa during the war. He was not a combatant officer.

Sir John.—Do you suggest, from first to last, that he is actuated by any spite or ill-will towards you?—As far as I know, he was not up to August 5, 1910 (when the alleged libel was published).

Is there any reason that you know of why Sir Edward should have, or exhibit any spite or ill-will against you at all?—I can only judge by that letter of his. I can imagine no set of circumstances whatever which would make a man put in an official document which was untrue.

Do you suggest he knew that what was being published was untrue?—Yes.

You make that allegation?—Yes.

Do you allege that he made a statement which was a wilful misstatement of fact?—Yes.

And, of course, a deliberate misstatement of fact?—Quite deliberate.

I understand you allege, further, that it is a wilful and deliberate misstatement of fact about yourself?—Yes.

Therefore, the question is whether Sir Edward Ward told a deliberate lie about you?—Yes.

His lordship.—And do you say he did?—The plantiff: Yes.

Major Adam was handed the official communique issued by the War Office, and the Attorney-General asked him to say what were the wilful and deliberate misstatements made by Sir Edward Ward.

He replied that the letter was ambiguous from beginning to end, and and omitted statements of truth which, if inserted, would have given a totally different meaning to the whole letter.

The Attorney-General.—Do you suggest that Sir Edward Ward was familiar with all the facts in your case?—The plaintiff: He had access to all the papers, and a general knowledge of all the facts of the case.

Major Adam added that in his opinion, when Sir Edward Ward wrote saying that the Army Council was satisfied with certain things, Sir Edward was saying what he knew perfectly well to be untrue. Any member of the Army Council who took part in the publication of this letter would be guilty of wilful misstatement of fact if he knew the real facts of the case.

The Attorney-General.—These members are distinguished soldiers?—The plaintiff: Yes.

Have you any grounds for thinking any of them capable of making a wilful misstatement about a comrade?—None whatever.

Counsel.—Would your answer be the same about the Secretary of State?—The plaintiff: It would not.

ALLEGATION AGAINST LORD HALDANE.

Do you allege against Lord Haldane what you suggest against the military members of the Army Council—namely that if he took any part in the decision of the Army Council he made a wilful and deliberate misstatement?—I do.

You do?—Yes. I know he frequently did it in the House, and I don't see why he should not do it outside.

Replying to further questions, the plaintiff said he saw the report upon himself made by Major-General Scobell.

The hearing was adjourned.

[The case has since ended in a verdict for Major Adam, who was awarded £2,000 as damages.]

It is announced that Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, younger son of the Marquess of Lansdowne, who married Lady Violet Elliott, daughter of the Earl of Minto, will in future be known as Lord Charles Mercer Nairne.

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SIR LIONEL CARDEN.

FURTHER ATTACK IN AMERICA.

In further prosecution of the American Press campaign against Sir Lionel Carden, the *Evening Sun* publishes a Mexico City dispatch stating that the American Embassy is forwarding to Washington information obtained from the records of the Mexican Department of Colonization and Industry, showing that the British Minister is interested with Lord Cowdray "in a big company organized for the exploitation of Mexican land, the success of which is largely dependent upon the Huerta Government."

A story, says a later message, that Sir Lionel Carden, together with Lord Cowdray, is interested in a land company dependent on President Huerta has aroused little excitement. It is believed that the British Minister may have become interested in a land company when he was Consul in Mexico many years ago, but except in the sensational Press there is no disposition to ascribe his alleged support of President Huerta to personal or financial motives. Nor did Mr. Bryan, as is rather freely reported, broach the subject in a conversation which he had in mail week with the British Ambassador.

The Ambassador's visit to the State Department was made for the purpose of giving Mr. Hohler who is spending a few days there on his way to Mexico as Charge d'Affaires, an opportunity of paying his formal respects to Mr. Bryan whom he had already met informally at luncheon at the British Embassy. Both at the State Department and elsewhere Mr. Hohler was received cordially, which demonstrates clearly how much the Administration appreciates the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain towards its moral tug-of-war with President Huerta.

Press dispatches from Mexico say that Sir Lionel Carden hopes to visit the President as he passes through Washington. This is correct. The British Ambassador called recently on the President to ask tentative permission to present him. It must not, however, be imagined that the President's consent or the failure of the latest Carden scandal to arouse excitement means that either in official or popular opinion Sir Lionel Carden is pardoned for his alleged anti-American bias. Americans who care for good Anglo-American relations would be unanimously regretful were the upshot of Sir Lionel Carden's consultation in Downing-street to be his return to Mexico.

LORD COWDRAY'S STATEMENT.

Lord Cowdray made the following statement on Feb 9:—

"This is another mare's nest which the American papers are so ready to discover. The facts are that Sir Lionel Carden, who was in Mexico as Consul 15 years ago, acquired a certain landed interest on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and some years ago—I do not know how many—he and other owners, to define their interests, formed a company to handle the land. My firm is interested in that company, and there are many others, including Sir Lionel. They own the land in fee simple.

"The Mexican Government has nothing in the world to do with it, nor is General Huerta interested, or any member of the Government. The estate, which is about 40,000 acres, consists of agricultural land awaiting development. My firm was interested after Sir Lionel Carden and there were several others. We had nothing to do with the formation of the company; after it was formed we thought it was a good investment, and we put some money in it. We had nothing to do with organizing it. When Sir Lionel Carden was in Mexico as Consul he acquired several interests, and this land was one of them."

ROYAL MARRIAGE ROMANCE.

SUIT AGAINST A GERMAN DUKE.

Particulars of a Royal marriage dispute were made known in the Divorce Court on Feb. 9 before the President. The Countess de Gasquet James was the petitioner in a summons calling upon the respondent, the Duke Borwin of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to show cause why proceedings on an act on petition in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights should not be stayed on certain terms.

The Countess, an American, according to counsel's statement, married Count de Gasquet James, who was either an Englishman or a Frenchman. He died in 1903, leaving her with four children. Eight years later she met the Duke, who is a cousin of the Crown Princess of Prussia and of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Duke, at that time 25 years old, was recovering from a serious illness, and during convalescence he was much in the company of the Countess, and in the end he proposed marriage. The Countess, it is said, lived in England at times, and while she was here the Duke came to Dover, where he married her at a registry office. Both left for France immediately, and went through a religious ceremony in the private chapel of the Countess's chateau at Dinan.

Counsel for the Countess said that at the time of the marriage a curator to the Duke had been appointed, because of a number of debts which he had contracted. In February last this curator took out a summons in the Grand Ducal High Court of Justice of Mecklenburg, in Rostock, and that tribunal declared the marriage to be null and void on the ground that it had been contracted without the leave of the curator. Counsel went on to say that there was no question that the marriage did take place at Dover, and the Countess was anxious to have a declaration from the Court that it was a valid marriage.

Counsel for the Duke submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant a decree of restitution of conjugal rights or to declare that the marriage was a valid one. After much legal argument on this question, the hearing of the summons stood adjourned for a week.

Lieut.-Col. William Babington, of Brooklands, an Indian Mutiny veteran, left unsettled estate of the gross value of 123,583*l*., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 108,778*l*.

LONDON GAZETTE.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 10.

The King has approved of the admission of the following officer to the Indian Army:—

To be Lieut.—Lieut. C. E. U. Bremner, by exchange from Essex Regt., to rank from June 4, 1913 (Feb. 11).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 9.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 16, 1903, Chief Officer of Coastguard C. H. Coleman has been granted the rank of Honorary Lieut. on being pensioned (Feb. 8).

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 10.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Col. (temporary Brig-Gen.) T Capper CB, DSO, from a Brigade Commander, to be Inspector of Inf., and to retain his temporary rank while so employed (Feb. 1.)

Col F S Maude, CMG, DSO, from General Staff Officer, 1st grade, of a Division, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office, vice Col A G Hunter-Weston, CB, DSO (Feb 1.)

Col O C Wolley-Dod, DSO, from Assistant Commandant, Royal Military College, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, vice Col F S Maude, CMG, DSO (Feb 1).

Major F J Marshall, Seaforth Highlanders(Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's) to be a Deputy Assistant Adj-Gen, vice Capt F D Logan, RA (Feb. 4).

The following Capts, RA, to be Capt Instructors in Gunnery and to be seconded:—W N Leggett, vice Capt A E Smith, retired (Jan 29); and A C H Dean, to complete establishment (Jan 30).

Capt H C Cavendish, RE, to be Garrison Adj (graded Staff Capt), and to be seconded, vice Capt G W Blathwayt (Feb 1). Capt E Craig-Brown, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be a Deputy Assistant Adj-Gen, and to be seconded, vice Brevet Col F J Ryder (Feb 4).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Royal Military Academy—The following promotions to take place:—Capt J Benskin, RE, an Officer of a Company to be Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Capt T T Grove; Lieut F R R Brooke, RA, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, is advanced from Class B to Class A, vice Capt J Benskin (Jan 22); Lieut C F Nation, RE, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, vice Lieut F R R Brooke (Feb 3).

CAVALRY.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Lieut J E Atkinson returns on temporary retired pay under the provisions of Article 559, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913 (Feb 11).

FOOT GUARDS.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut E D Mackenzie, from Special Reserve, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Feb 11).

Irish Guards—The following to be Sec Lieuts (on probation):—O Hughes-Onslow and M J L Learmonth (Feb 11).

INFANTRY.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt E C Fenn is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan 28).

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Superny Capt L F Ashburner, MVO, DSO, is restored to the establishment (Jan 10).

East Yorks Regt—Sec Lieut M R Pease resigns his commission (Feb 11).

East Lancs. Regt.—Capt E J Wolseley to be Adj, vice R D Baker (Jan 22.)

Dorset Regt—Lieut E T L Macqueen resigns his commission (Feb 11).

Essex Regt—Lieut W G Cowley, from the Indian Army, to be Lieut, vice C E U Bremner, who exchanges (Feb 11).

King's (Shropshire Light Inf)—Lieut-Col R A Smith, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List (Feb 11); Major R J Bridgford, DSO, to be Lieut Col, vice R A Smith (Feb 11); Capt W J Rowan-Robinson to be Major (Feb 11).

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Lieut T P Brawn is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan 28).

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut A C Allan is seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service (Jan 14); Sec Lieut I C Grant to be Lieut (Jan 14).

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Capt G B Scott is seconded for service as an Adj, T F (Jan 17); Superny Capt F C Heneker is restored to the establishment (Jan 17).

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Sec Lieut M J H Bruce to be Lieut (Feb 11).

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Superny Capt M Leckie is restored to the establishment (Feb 11).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col E A T Tudor to be Col (Oct 30, 1912).

Lieut-Col E J Tickell, DSO, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (Feb 9).

Capt R E H Lockley, Gordon Highlanders, is granted the temporary rank of Major while employed with the West African Frontier Force (Jan 14).

Sec Lieut R R Taylor, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is granted the local rank of Lieut while employed with the West African Frontier Force (Jan 28).

Qrmr and Honorary Lieut G J Herridge, ASC, is granted the honorary rank of Capt (Feb 10).

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Cavalry—Sec Lieut V H Wardle resigns his commission (Feb 11).

Infantry—W H Grady, late Cadet, Sheffield University OTC, to be Sec Lieut (Feb 11).

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Lieut J E Atkinson, temporary retired pay, to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 559, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913 (Feb 11).

King Edward's Horse (King's Overseas Dominions Regt.)—Capt. A.H. Reynolds, 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, to be Adj, vice C G Wickham, Norfolk Regt (Jan. 22).

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 11.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Admiral Sir George Fowler King-Hall, KCB, CVO, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 10th February.

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, KCB, KCVO, FRS, to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral Edward Eden Bradford, CVO, to be Vice-Admiral; Captain Edmund Radcliffe Pears, Commodore 2nd Class, to be Rear-Admiral.

Consequent on the above the following promotions on the Retired List take place from the same date:—Rear-Admirals Charles Hope Robertson, CMG, MVO, and Henry Coare Kingsford to be Vice-Admirals.

ADMIRALTY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

Sub-Lieutenant Evan George Charles Cavendish has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th December, 1913.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet—Charles Gray Pitcairn Jones Valentine Gordon Chester Shortridge, Alfred Jerome Lucian Phillips, Edmund Valentine Jeffreys, Edward Murray Conrad Wedemeyer, Charles Talbot Black-Barnes, Harry Hugh James Hodgson, dated 15th January. Yvo Hedworth Fortescue Granville Wells, Max Alan Chapman, Francis Herbert Austen, Eustace Harold Vincent, Hugh Aldersey Tailor, Philip Hugh Calderon, William Stephen Richard King-Hall, Humphry Collis Woolrych, dated 30th January.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908.—Engineer Commander William George Ludgate has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. The Reverend Guy Hanmer Harcourt, MA, has this day been appointed a Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Chaplain the Reverend Arthur William Plant, MA, KHC, has this day been placed on the retired List at his own request.

WAR OFFICE, 13TH FEBRUARY.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Colonel Aylmer G. Hunter-Weston, CB, DSO, from a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, at the War Office, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to Command a Brigade, vice Major-General H N C Heath, CB. Dated 1st February.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Royal Military College, Captain Cyril F. Adams, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded, vice Captain A. L. Moulton-Barrett, The Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 8th January.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing, Captain John H W Becke, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), from a Flight Commander to be a Squadron Commander, and to be granted the temporary rank of Major whilst so employed. Dated 1st February.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Lord Edward A Grosvenor resigns his commission. Dated 14th February.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Supernumerary Captain Henry A Cooper is restored to the Establishment. Dated 4th February.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Hugh K Bethell, from the Indian Army, to be Captain. Dated 14th February.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Guy F Reynolds to be adjutant, vice Captain F O Grenfell, and to be Captain. Dated 14th January.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Captain Francis D Alexander retires on temporary retired pay under the provisions of Article 559, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913. Dated 14th February.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Edward J Wall is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th February.

FOOT GUARDS.

Irish Guards, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain James Fowles is placed on retired pay. Dated 12th February.

Superintending Clerk Henry Hiskie, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 14th February.

INFANTRY.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain George E Kenrick, DSO, to be Major. Dated 4th February.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—Henry C. Whitfield, dated 28th January; Reginald G Clarke, dated 28th January; William B. Fuller, dated 10th February.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Harry S. Toppin is restored to the establishment. Dated 11th January.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Henry E Dumbell retires on retired pay. Dated 14th February.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John J. Billiat to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January.

The Suffolk Regiment, the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, dated 1st February, 1914:—Allan I. Macpherson, and to remain seconded; Donald K. Forbes.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Reginald Le Huquet to be Captain. Dated 20th January.

Second Lieutenant Donald G. C. Thomson to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th January.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Harold Thomson is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 22nd January.

Supernumerary Captain Franck Fairlie is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd January.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Richard R Taylor is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 28th January.

The East Surrey Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Charles S. Fuller is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st February.

The Essex Regiment, Captain William G. Charles is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College, Quetta. Dated 26th November, 1913.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—John H. Pattisson, and to remain seconded, dated 26th November, 1913; Graham H. Wilmer, dated 26th November, 1913; Gervase Disney, and to remain seconded; dated 1st January; Markham H. Girardot, dated 1st January.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Captain Edward H. Norman is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 21st January.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Francis J. Leach to be Adjutant, vice Captain R. E. Holmes a Court. Dated 14th February.

Cholera and Typhoid.

How to Protect Yourself Against Them.

"In times of epidemic diseases," writes Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., "nothing is worse for a man than a state of nervous apprehension. At the same time sufficient real cause for anxiety exists, and a proper amount of precaution is right."

Fortunately there is now a most simple and efficient precaution, which everybody ought to adopt, against all infectious diseases, the germs of which attack us through the mouth and throat. This precaution consists in the occasional use of Formamint Tablets—a palatable and harmless germicide, which is sucked in the mouth and has the unique property of destroying disease germs there and in the throat, thus protecting the user against infection through these channels. Formamint, by the way, is manufactured by the well-known firm of A. Wulfing & Co., proprietors of Sanatogen—a fact which will recommend it to the many admirers of that excellent tonic food.

The Cause of Infectious Diseases.

In order to understand the peculiar action of Formamint Tablets, it must be remembered that when germs get into the mouth and throat they thrive, just as seeds do in a fertile soil, and not only grow and develop under the favourable conditions there, but also multiply themselves very rapidly. At the same time, they produce certain poisons called "toxins," which get into the blood-stream and thus set up disease. Formamint Tablets, however, will destroy all germ growth in the mouth and throat before any ill-effects can be produced; and Formamint has thus gained a world-wide reputation as an effectual aid in the prevention of diphtheria, consumption of the lungs, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, and other diseases caused by germs in the mouth and throat.

How Formamint destroys typhoid germs. For explanation, read this article.

Moreover, later researches indicate that Formamint also has a strong preventive power against those scourges of tropical climates—cholera and dysentery. The extent to which Formamint will destroy the cholera bacilli has not yet been fully estimated, but as regards practical results the following letter speaks eloquently for itself:—

The Medical Officer in charge of the Turkish Hospitals under British auspices during the war, writes: "I would like you to know that, during the war in Turkey, when engaged with cholera cases, I invariably kept sucking Formamint Tablets and had no bad effects. I also made the nurses and other assistants suck Formamint. We all swore by them, and I am personally grateful to you."

It must, however, be clearly understood that Formamint is not claimed to be an absolute preventive of cholera, for this disease is often contracted through drinking contaminated water and from other causes which carry the bacilli direct into the intestine. On the other hand, whenever there is a risk of cholera germs getting into the mouth and throat and flourishing there—as frequently happens, for example, when the hands, having touched cholera-infected articles, come into contact with the mouth in eating, etc.—then there is every reason to suppose that the use of Formamint Tablets will afford a considerable amount of protection against the disease.

The same remarks apply to enteric fever in its various forms, and there is scientific proof that Formamint will destroy the germs of this disease when they have gained entrance into the mouth and throat. This is evidenced by the laboratory experiment illustrated here.

A round glass plate was first covered with a special medium on which the typhoid bacilli are known to develop luxuriantly. The right half was then painted with ordinary saliva, and the left half with saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. Afterwards both halves were inoculated in absolutely the same manner with typhoid bacilli. The result was that on the half treated with ordinary saliva an active growth of bacilli occurred, while on the left half, which had been painted with Formamint saliva, there was no growth of bacilli whatever. This clearly shows that the person whose mouth and throat are protected by Formamint will be practically immune from typhoid bacilli in those regions.

A Practical Hint.

Considering how suddenly typhoid and cholera sweep over this country as destructive epidemics, the wise man who, without being in a state of nervous apprehension, realises that a "proper amount of precaution is right"—will make a point of always having a good supply of Formamint Tablets at hand, just as he keeps chlorodyne and quinine ready for emergencies.

Formamint can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, and if you would like to know more about it, the proprietors, A. Wulfing and Co., will be very pleased to send you a booklet on the subject. Their address is Box 228, G.P.O., Bombay; please mention this paper when you write to them.

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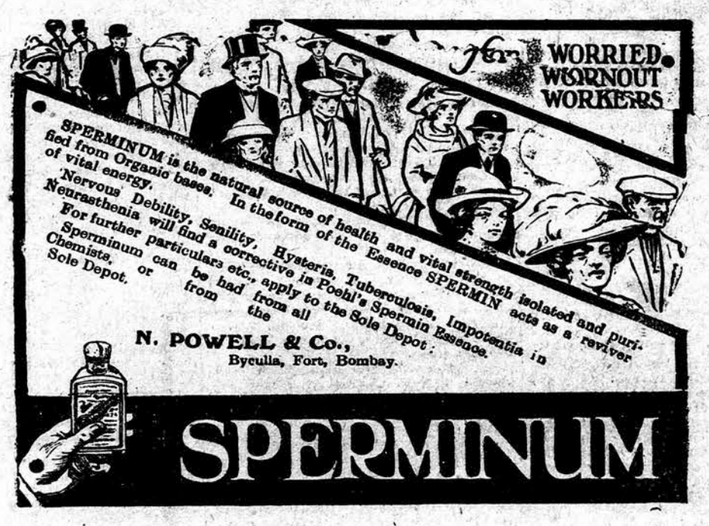

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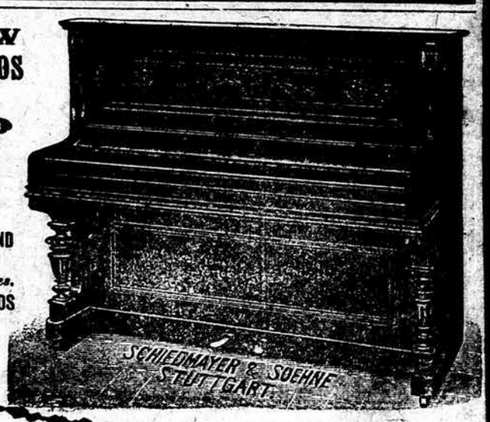

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